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VOL. XVII NO. 102--- BOMBAY TUESDAY APRIL 30 1929 ONE ANNA.

DR. KITCHLEW'S CHALLENGE TO VICEROY

Repression Will Not Suppress Desire For Freedom.

N. C. O. WILL NOT BE CHECKED EVEN IF MAHATMA CRIES "HALT"

Fervent Appeal for Hindu-Muslim Unity

—:o:—

MEERUT, April 29.

Dr. Kitchlew, speaking at a public meeting last night in the town Hall, observed how all the world is watching the developments in the Meerut Conspiracy Case. The Government have now launched a policy of repression in India. But the speaker challenged the Viceroy to show a single instance from history where repression succeeded in suppressing the desire for freedom. The only course open before the Government, is to call for a Round Table Conference, and grant India full Dominion Status before the end of the year, after which time, the speaker said, non-violent Satyagraha would be declared which could not be checked even if Mahatma Gandhi cried "Halt." He appealed to the British nation to call for a conference of the representatives of all the nation to decide the case of India's freedom, if they were not satisfied with a Round Table Conference of Indian leaders.

The speaker appealed to the youth of the country to rally round the Mahatma's banner for the year. He appealed to Hindus and Mahomemedans to unite in the cause of the Mother-land's freedom, and not to be carried away by self-seeking Pandits or the Fatwas of greedy Moulvies who have been the cause of the decline of all Islamic countries.

Referring to the find of a bomb factory at Lahore, the speaker doubted if such organisations actually existed or were merely the work of agents-provacateur.

The meeting terminated late at night amidst scenes of enthusiasm.

A Swaraj Flag procession had also been organised for yesterday. The procession, including a fair number of ladies, passed through the principal bazars, singing national songs, and terminated at the Town Hall, where the above public meeting was then held.—Free Press.

MEERUT CASE AN INTERNATIONAL QUESTION

—:o:—

DR. KITCHLEW'S WARNING TO YOUNG MEN'S

CENSORED.

MEERUT, April 29.

"We wish to make the Meerut "Conspiracy" case an international question," said Dr. Saiguddin Kitchlew addressing a largely attended public meeting last evening held under the auspices of the District Congress Committee. Mr. Gopinath Sinha presiding. Dr. Kitchlew did not wish to speak on a matter which was "sub judice" but warned the Viceroy that Ordinances and other repressive measures would be of no avail in killing the movement for liberty. He failed to see why Indian Communists were prosecuted when the British Communist party was allowed to go free. The motto of all political organisations was non-violence. He wished to tell the Viceroy that it was impossible for Indian leaders to condemn the motive behind the Assembly outrage and such other outrages, because the nature of such crimes was essentially political. Instances of such crimes would be found in the history of every nation where people who committed such acts were canonised as national heroes. He, however, wanted to warn young men that individual acts of violence, instead of advancing the national cause, harmed it, when the avowed policy of Indians at this stage was non-violence. He appealed in the name of the Motherland to every one to gather under the banner of Mr. Gandhi and fight the battle of Swaraj.

Dr. Kitchlew will interview the accused to-day. A number of bail applications will be filed during the course of the day.—A. P.

EGYPTIAN MEDICAL MISSION INCIDENT

—:o:—

Not An Unfriendly Act

HEDJAZ GOVT'S EXPLANATION

LONDON, April 29.

Cairo.—The Hedjaz Agent interviewed by "Al Ahram" stated that the Egyptian Government had not notified the Hedjaz Government that the Medical Mission was accompanying the pilgrims moreover the members of the Mission did not possess the necessary papers from the Hedjaz Agency at Cairo. This must not be regarded as unfriendly act but merely the carrying out of ordinary formalities. The Constant endeavour of the Hedjaz Government was to maintain friendly relations.—Reuter.

LAHORE BOMB CASE

—:o:—

ONE OF THE ACCUSED TURNS APPROVER

LAHORE, April 29.

It is reported that one of the arrested persons in Lahore Bomb Case on April 15th turned an approver.—Free Press.

SIMLA THREATENED WITH CHOLERA AND SMALL-POX SEPIDEMIC

LAHORE, April 29.

A Gazette Extraordinary says in view of the district of Simla being threatened with outbreak of cholera and small pox, epidemics the Punjab Government have decided to establish medical inspection posts at Taradevi Railway Station and Cart Road below Boileagan for medical inspection of persons travelling to Simla.—Free Press.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S PLIGHT

—:o:—

Armed Detectives To Guard Him

LONDON, April 29.

Armed detective in plain clothes are guarding Sir John Simon day and night. The "Daily News" understands the guard is due not to any special threats but is rather intended as a general precautions.—Free Press Beam Servee.

MAINTAINING BRITISH CONTROL

—:o:—

RUBBER TRUST FOLLOWS GENERAL ELECTRIC CO'S. EXAMPLE

LONDON, April 29.

Following the precedent set by the General Electric Company, rubber plantations investment trust are proposing an alteration in the rules regarding voting at meetings of the trust in order to ensure maintenance of British control of direction and policy.—Free Press Beam Service.

LATEST NEWS

PESHAWAR, April 29.

The latest news from Gardez shows that Ghiasuddin Ghilzai, who after the abdication of Amanullah Khan proclaimed himself King, and later became an 'intimate friend and supporter of General Nadir Khan, invited Nadir Khan his brother, Shah Wali Khan, the Hakimala of Gardez, and Muhammad Sadiq to a dinner on the 26th and arrested them. General Nadir Khan, however, effected his escape leaving his comrades in captivity. Ghaisuddin is said to have considered them to be stumbling-blocks on his path to the Afghan throne. —A. P.

MAY DAY IN ENGLAND

—:o:—

Diehard Press' Allegation Against Moscow

SAK TO SPEAK AT HYDE PARK

LONDON, April 29.

The Die-hard press are giving alarmist accounts of Moscow's attempts to engineer May day riots in connection with the celebration of the day. Moscow has ordered such rioting, continue these newspapers which publish reports from every town about precautions taken by the police all over England where there will be two demonstrations. Communists are arranging to down tools everywhere on Wednesday. Mr. Saklatwalla and other Communists are addressing a meeting at Hyde Park while official Labour is arranging for demonstrations on Sunday.—Free Press Beam Service.

THE MARCH TO KABUL

Amanullah Gains Influential Support

—:o:—

NADIR KHAN LEADS SOUTHERN TRIBES

Bacha Saqa's two Aeroplanes go over To Kandahar

PESHAWAR, April 29.

The Afghan Trade Agent at Peshawar has received the following telegram from the Foreign Secretary at Kandahar:

Of the aeroplanes left at Kabul, two have arrived here to-day. The Hazaras are marching via Ghorband and the tribes of the Southern Afghanistan under leadership of General Nadir Khan via Logar. And Wardiks, Hiratis and Kandaharis via Maidan under the leadership of Abdul Had Khan are on their way to Kabul, all in support of King Amanullah Khan.

Another telegraphic message from the same authority states that Laskars from all sides have been reported to have started from Kabul. Two aeroplanes were deputed by Bacha-e-Saqao's forces, but both the pilots instead of bombing flew towards Kandahar and landed to-day. —Free Press.

PASSPORTS TO BE GRANTED

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, April 29.

The Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, has informed the Afghan Red Crescent Society that the Government is willing to issue passports to the Medical Mission provided the members thereof possess medical qualifications and promise to abstain from all political activities in Afghanistan. The Deputy Commissioner has asked for the names of the members intending to join the Mission. Free Press.

HIGH-HANDEDNESS OF LONDON POLICE

Simon Boycotters Assaulted

—:o:—

BOMBAY, April 29.

The following messages booked in London on the 26th instant and received by the Indian Radio Telegraph on the 27th at about 4 in the morning was delivered to the Free Press Office, Bombay, at 11-40 a.m. To-day.

LONDON, April 26.

A scuffle between the police and bay-cotters who indulged in the demonstrations against the Simon Commission lasted for half an hour. Mr. Mazumdar who was carrying the Congress flag in front, was first assaulted and the charkha and tri-colour torn off the flag and the flagstaff its is broken. The flags carried by Mr. Robert Lowell and by various others were similarly forcibly wrenched off and resistance to yield the flags in all cases resulted in police assaulting the carriers.

Mr. Nalini Kant Sanyal, a Bengalee research student was ordered to move on from where he was and on refusal was bodily lifted and carried off by police in spite of his remonstrance and to the bewilderment of the assembled spectators and demonstrators. All boycott handbills were confiscated.

On Mr. Saklatvala questioning the police regarding their extraordinary behaviour he was told that the police had special orders to prevent any kind of demonstration.

SUNDER KABADI DRAGGED ALONG PAVEMENT.

Mr. Hansraj slipped in the melee and was dragged along by the police. Others who had similar experience of being dragged along the pavement by the Metropolitan Police were Messrs. Sundar Kabadi, Dhund, Amin and Patel who were all violently pushed down.

Four persons were arrested with a view to being produced before the Magistrate for insulting behaviour and obstruction on thoroughfare. One Englishman seeing Sanyal being carried off by the police amid the struggle cried "God save us from Jix and his policemen." One of the Indians describing the scene said that it was a regular hunt of coloured men.

C. I. D. ACTIVE.

The evening newspapers revelled in the situation putting up placards and featuring and giving streamers on front pages stating "Three hundred police guard Simon," "Demonstration broken" "White girl with black flags leads the procession" "Black flag for Simon", "Student carried away after fight."

After the demonstrations, there has been intensification of the activities of the C.I.D. in shadowing the Indians. The correspondents of the Press of India and the Orient Press were particularly marked out for police attention, both their offices having a C.I.D. stationed in front.

Sanyal and another who had been charged by police for insulting behaviour to the Police and for obstructing thoroughfare have been bailed out for two sterling each.—Free Press Beam Service.

DANGE ARGUES HIS OWN BAIL APPLICATION

Complains of Unknown Agencies At Work

—:o:—

MEERUT, April 29.

Mr. Dange who was brought to the bungalow of the District Magistrate arguing his own bail application said firstly that the prosecution had taken very long time for preparing their case, secondly, he was not keeping good health and, thirdly, he could not prepare his defence if he was confined to jail because his correspondence was being delayed and interfered with through unknown agencies. At this stage the court asked him if he could give any specific instances. Mr. Dange said he was quite sure of his case and that if any case occurred in future he would bring it to the notice of court. Mr. Dange also said that in the Cawnpore "Conspiracy" case one accused although charged under this section was allowed out on bail.

Mr. Langford James who opposed the grant of bail quoted extracts from a letter addressed to Mr. Dange from R. Palme Dutt, a well-known Communist, asking the accused and other "Conspirators" to get the Trade Union Congress affiliated to the League against Imperialism.

Mr. Dange replyig said the Public Prosecutor had based his arguments only on an assumption. He had not proved it was illegal to be associated with any of the organisations which he had named. The District Magistrate upheld the prosecution arguments and accordingly rejected Mr. Dange's bail application.—Free Press.

MEERUT, April 29.

The third remand of the accused in the Meerut trial expires on the 1st May, and it is understood that the prosecution have not still gone through more than one fourth of the documents seized during the house searches. They will probably have to apply for two more remands. It is not known where the remand proceedings will be held this time, but it is probable that they will be held in the Jail.—A. P.

TREATMENT OF MEERUT ACCUSED

BAD FOOD AFFECTS THEIR HEALTH

MEERUT, April 29.

Several accounts of the jail life of the accused in the "Conspiracy" case based on hearsay reports are being published in the press, some of which have caused resentment among the accused when communicated to them in order to ascertain the truth.

A representative of the Free Press of India interviewed those who visited the accused in jail and has been able to gather the following authentic information.

The report of the Associated Press that foot-ball was supplied to the accused was much resented by the accused. The District Magistrate once visited the accused and asked Mr. Bradley if he would like to have a foot-ball to which Mr. Bradley assented. But this Mr. Bradley thought a joke and the promise never came true.

As regards the supply of vegetables fish and meat by the Sevasangha, the accused say they never wanted these things. Enquiries from Sevasangha people show that they were requested by some person from the jail to supply these things which they readily did. But it transpires that the accused did not get them. Fish was given to some only one day. The Sevasangha people become more careful and no supply was made unless required by some accused.

UNSATISFACTORY FOOD.

The food given to the accused continues to be as unsatisfactory as before except that Messrs. Bradley, Spartt, Osmani, Adhikari, Desai, Thengadi and Shamsul Huda are given half European diet. Since this concession Messrs. Bradley and Spratt are getting one bread and 2 chataks meat insfead of two breads and six chtaks meat given them previously.

Flour and dal supplied to others has not improved. Occasionally wheat flour is given, but flour mixed with gram is supplied regularly. The quality of food and the excessive heat in the jail has reduced the accuseds' health to a great extent.

Mr. Muzaffar Ahmed is still suffering from tuberculosis since he came to the jail. Mr. Jhabvalla has got fever and Mr. Spratt has got high fever which rose to 104 degrees and is still lying in bed. Most of the prisoners are suffering from piles particularly Messrs. Kishorilal Ghosh, Spratt, Tengadi, Gopalbasak, Shamsul Huda and Ajudhiapershad.

NO PARDAS SUPPLIED.

Regarding accommodation in jail prisoners are much inconvenienced by open barracks and cells which allow hot winds and dust to blow in and in spite of repeated assurances for supplying pardas, no pardas are forthcoming. Most of them are unable to bear the excessive heat of plains. Mr. Bradley has got eye trouble and wants his eyes tested. Mr. Shamsul Huda has contracted ear troubles of serious nature. Nor are they supplied with any newspapers. They were told the District Magistrate had recommended the supply of newspapers to the higher authorities but nothing came out of it. They were also told by some visitors that they will be accorded special treatment which somebody told them Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, M.L.C. has been able to secure. But so far no special treatment has been shown them and they are treated as ordinary prisoners. The only concession they got is that they are given facilities for their own cooking with ordinary material supplied in jail.—Free Press.

COMRADE HALIM'S INTERVIEW CANCELLED

MEERUT, April 29.

Comrade Halim who was granted permission to interview the accused in the jail, went to jail yesterday. When the interview was about to begin the Superintendent of the Jail telephoned to the jailor to cancel Comrade Halim's interview. Comrade Halim was taken by surprise. He proceeded to the Superintendent's house and found him sleeping. In the evening he again called at the Superintendent's house and was told by him that his interview was cancelled because he gave an account of his previous interview to the press and the allegations made therein regarding bad food supplied to prisoners were baseless. Comrade Halim is going back to Calcutta in a day or two.—Free Press.

PREPARING CASE FOR BAIL APPLICATION

—:o:—

DR. ALAM INTERVIEWS ACCUSED IN JAIL

MEERUT, April 29.

Dr. Kitchlew interviews the accused persons in the Conspiracy case, in jail to-day. It is understood that he will file several bail applications on behalf of the accused. The applications would be heard to-day if the Crown Counsel agrees to argue.

Dr. Mohammad Alam, who came from Lahore yesterday, interviewed the Punjab accused in jail. He is preparing a case for filing bail applications for the Punjab accused shortly. Dr. Alam left for Lahore last night by the Punjab Mail.—Free Press.

BAIL REFUSED TO DANGE

—:o:—

MEERUT, April 29.

In connection with the Meerut trial, Mr. Dange was brought under police custody to the District Magistrate's bungalow, admission to which was regulated by a police guard, who permitted only counsel and press correspondents to enter. Mr. Dange argued his own application for bail which he sought to support on three grounds, namely, that a long time was being taken by the prosecution to prepare their case, that he was keeping indifferent health, and that he was unable properly to prepare his defence owing to delay and unnecessary interference with his correspodence.

Magistrate:—With reference to the last mentioned allegation are you sure of that?

Mr. Dange: Yes.

Magistrate:—Can you give any specific instance in which this has been done, so that I might stop it?

Mr. Dange:—If this happens in future, I shall bring such letters with the postmark and everything to your notice.

Mr. Dange, continuing, quoted the instance of an accused in the Cawnpore Conspiracy Case in which the charge was under the same section being released on bail.

Mr. Langford James opposing the application said that over and above the sanction of the prosecution by the Government, there were grounds for believing that the accused was guilty of the offence with which he was charged. He had, counsel alleged, taken part in every activity which conducted to promote the plans of the conspirators. Part of the Moscow programme was to introduce a nucleus or fraction of the Communist Party into a legal body and capture it. The body concerned was the Indian Trade Union Congress, and the object of the conspirators in capturing it was to affiliate it in some form or other to Moscow, through such bodies as the Workers' Welfare League in England and the League against Imperialist in Germany. There was a number of persons outside India who actively participated in this conspiracy, among them being Messrs. C. P. Dat and Saklatwala. Mr. Langford James read the extracts from letters alleged to have been written by Mr. C. P. Dat to the accused, in which Mr. Dat asked the accused and others to do their best to get the Trade Union Congress affiliated to the League against Imperialism as under existing circumstances, it was difficult to secure affiliation with a Moscow organisation.

Mr. Dange, replying, said that the prosecution had not proved any of the allegation. The Public Prosecutor based his argument on the assumption that certain organisations were illegal, and that their aims and objects included the overthrow of the present Government. He had not established those contentions.

The District Magistrate rejected the application, considering that Mr. Dange's association with well-known Communists abroad was the sufficent ground for belief of the accused's guilt.—A. P.

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BOMBAY

—:o:—

COMMISSION HOUSES SOLD. SCATTERED COVERING—EASY LIVERPOOL. VERY WEAK.

Bombay, April 29.

In sympathy with steadier advices from American cotton markets, the local market opened steady at Rs. 343|- for Broach J.-A. delivery. Commission houses were selling and prices declined to Rs. 341|- when the market showed better tendency. The general feeling is inclined to look for some reaction and shorts are covering with a view to replace sales at higher level. Prices improved to Rs. 342|- but again ruled weak on easier Liverpool advices. There was considerable selling and the market closed at the lowest level at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M	326
Broach J-A	336|4
Oomra May	287|4
Oomra July	295|12
Bengal May	227|8
Bengal July	237|8

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, April 29.

Bengal 233	May.
Bengal 243	July.
Broach 331	A/M.
Broach 342	J/A.
Oomra 294	May.
Oomra 303	July.

SPOT RATE.

	Bombay		April	29
Bengal	247	242	234	227
Sind	249	244	236	229
Punjab	245	240	232	225
Rajputana	247	242	234	227
Broach	343	338	331	326
P. A.	343	338	331	326
Cutch	353	348	341	336
Surat	418	413	407	401
Rajpipla	413	408	401	396
Oomra	306	300	294	284
C. P. No. 1	326	320	314	304
C. P. No. 2	316	310	304	294
Khandesh			269	259
Muthia		249	239	229

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 29.

100	Volkart Bros. Saoner	307
100	Do. Wardha	299
100	Ralli Bros. Veraval	245
100	Japan T & Co. Palej Yellow	252
100	Toyomankwa Sindi	297
100	Do. Wardha	297
200	Do. Hingoli	269
100	Mithabhai Nathoo Wardha	269
200	Toyomankwa Sindhurni	253
100	Do. Jalgaon	253
100	Ital India Tarantaran	224
100	Do. Barnala	233-1/2
200	Ralli Bros. Dhuri	241
100	Do. Buranpur	252
100	L. K. Vasanji Won	305
100	Ralli Bros. Shegaon	277
100	Do. Dharwa	278
100	Do. Digras	278
100	Do. Khanna	241
100	Do. Hansi	241

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 29.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average
Bengal Superfine	260	....
Bengal Fine	255	....
Bengal F.G.	245	215|25
Sindh-Punjab Fine	255	....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	245	215|25
Wardha-Hingt: Fine	310	300
Nagpur Savner Fine	315	305
Yeotmal Fine	305	285
Arvi Fine	305	280
Amraoti Fine	295	280
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	295	265
Malkapur Fine	285	255
Khandesh Fine	270	240
Muthia Fine	260	245
Muthia F.G.	255	215|30
Nanded Purna F.G. G.S.	325	280
Purna F.G.G.S.	305	280
Parbhani Sailu F.G. G.S.	300	280
Indore Ujjain Fine	295	280|310
Burwah Sanavad Fine	300	275
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	....	....
		Old.
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	....	300
Cambodia	385	....
Miraj Sangli	....	335
Compta Good	....	335
Jinja	495	....
Busoga	505	....

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association Ld.)

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 25th April 26,71,614
Same time last season 25,84,423

Exports from 1st Sept. to 25th April.

	1928|29	1927|28
United Kingdom	44,025	58,642
Continent	5,65,633	4,28,697
China	2,10,212	1,26,726
Japan	9,52,958	6,69,493
Coast Ports	15,134	19,041
U. S. A.	26,121	2,125
Total	18,14,082	13,04,723

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept 1928 to 25th April 1929 77,582
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1928 to 25th April 1929 4,11,226
Same period last year 4,92,726
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers & Mills in Bombay on 25th April 1929 13,06,656
Same time last year 11,41,555

BULLION.

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

BOMBAY, April 29

SILVER:—	
London	closed.
America	55|6
China Opening	2|6|-
China closing	2,5|15
Ready	57|8
Chaitra Opening	57|6
Chaitra Highest	57|10
Chaitra Closing	57|6
Chaitra Lowest	57|4
Vaisakh Opening	57|9
Vaisakh Highest	57|12
Vaisakh Lowest	57|9
Vaisakh Closing	57|9
Jeth Opening	57|10
Jeth Highest	57|14
Jeth Closing	57|10
TEJI MANDI:—	
Vaisakh	12|-
Jeth	1|1|-

GOLD.

Gold Ready	21|6|6
Gold Forward	21|7|3
National City	21|9|-
Naran Manor	21|8|6

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, April 29.

The market has ruled steady but quiet to-day and prices both for Ready and Forward positions are unaltered.

S. S. Cracovia has arrived to-day with a cargo of B. R. B. Beet Sugar.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13\|7 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8\|6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June Rs. 8\|1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Sept Rs. 8 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment Octo-Dec Rs. 8\|1 per cwt. F. B. H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs 13\|6 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment March Rs. 8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April Rs. 8\|1 per cwt F. B. H.

Refined Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13 per cwt.
Tone:—Quiet.

OILS AND CAKES.

TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS EX GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 29.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 561 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 116 per ton.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

BOMBAY, April 29.

Linseed May	11	0	0
Linseed Sept	11	5	0
Wheat May	7	12	0
Wheat Sept.	7	11	6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

BOMBAY, April 29.

Cotton	16,074 bales.
Wheat	2,855 cwts.
Linseed	9,038 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	246 cwts.
Gingellyseeds	740 cwts.
Poppyseeds	125 cwts.
Groundnuts	8,419 cwts.
Castorseeds	9,141 cwts.
Rice	4,213 cwts.
Myrabollams	543 cwts.
Cottonseeds	8,812 cwts.
Gram	1,879 cwts.
Joowar	4,070 cwts.
Barley	153 cwts.
Bajree	634 cwts.
Coal	243 tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 27-4-29	8886000	7818000
Receipts yesterday 27-4-29	6000	16000
Exports to date 27-4-29	7194000	6408000
Stock at Ports 26-4-29	1428000	1498000
Stock Interior Towns 26-4-29	615000	737000
Stock Liverpool 26-4-29	1069000	792000
Visible Supply 26-4-29	3860000	4113000
Quantity in Sight 26-4-29	14728000	13119000
can	2,791	51,523
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		10
Total	16,074	2,697,697

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. 29/4/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.888 inches (.010 above normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.023

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.9

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.7 degrees (2.4 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 81.9 degree (4.7 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a. m. 72 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 197 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the real whole sky cloudy equal 10) 9.

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 29.

B.C. RATE—
T T 1/5 7/8
D D 1/5 29/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29|32 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1/5 15|16 „
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 May
Banks Selling T T 105 31/32 Ready
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32 May.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 1/4 May

NEW YORK:—
B.C. T T 276-1/2.
Banks Selling T T 276.1/4.
Banks Buying T T 275.1/2.

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 928
Banks Buying D D 938.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 124.
Banks Buying 60 Days 121.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 134 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 169.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 7/8.

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.85 5/16 27th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/6 29th inst.
Japan/London 1/10 3/16 27th inst.
London/Paris 124.15 27th inst.
London/Belgium 34.94 27th inst.
London/Skitzerland 25.21 27th inst.
London/Italy 92.65 27th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4/4/11-1/2 26th inst. £4/4/11-1/2 27th inst.
Silver London Ready 25 1/2 26th inst. 25 1/2 27th inst.
Silver London/Forward 25 1/2 26th inst. 25 1/2 27th inst.
Silver New York Ready 55 3/8 26th inst. 55 3/8 27th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 5/32 p.c. 26th inst. 5 3/16 p.c. 27th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 9/32 p.c. 26th inst. 5 9/32 p.c. 27th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3-3/4 p.c. 3 Mos. 4 p.c. 6 Mos. 4 p.c. 12 Mos. 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver:—Quietly steady. No special feature.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 29.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72/1

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 91/14.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 84-4.

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/10.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/6.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99-2.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1938 Rs. 100/12.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 102/14

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102-8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103-8.

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107|10.

4 per cent Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 80-8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80-8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES—2nd May sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71-15; 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 102/13

Tone of Market:—Fairly steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 29.

3 months Discounts 5 3/16 per cent.

6 months Discounts 5 9|32 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 1|2 per cent.

Money Call 4 per cent.
One Month 4 per cent.
Three Months 4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1|4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Better demand.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

On Saturday the 27th April the New York Cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 4 points. Highest rate for July 18.90 was quoted at 10.37 a.m. and the lowest 18.77 was reached at 10.23 a.m. There was some covering but owing to good weather there was absence of buying.

The Liverpool cotton market opened firm at a rise of 1 to 2 points but ruled easy under liquidation and closed unchanged. Spot sales were 3000 bales and middling American spot price closed 8 points lower at 10.21d per lb. Empire cotton futures closed unchanged to 2 points higher while Egyptians were 3 points better.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Spinners calling freely market fears possibility record acreage owing exceptionally favourable planting conditions. Can see no inducement go long meantime but against selling short.

Hornby / Hemelryk:—"After recent liquidation market inclined to steady. Weather must keep good to produce further decline."

"Spinners taking so far this season are 13,129,000 bales."

Reuter:—"Market was quiet but firm on absence of selling. Influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and covering by shorts."

Messrs. Drennan & Co., have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

Stubbs and Grindrod —

"Market bearish and is unsettled, trade covering freely at decline. See no crop factors to justify decline, look for far reaction."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co., have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—7.25 P.M:—

"Kahn & Co., say:—purely weather market, crop has good start, acreage slight increase."

Cohen & Co., say:—
"Buy further decline."

Garside cotton service cable:—
"Believe present probabilities do not justify expectation of yield per acre above the average due to weevil. Average Yield on 1923 acreage would give a crop of 15,200,000 Rs. which with reduced carry over would give a total supply about 19,550,000 Rs. which the same as the present season."

Messrs. Newall & Clayton have received the following Cable from our Head Office, Liverpool "Ideal weather and large acreage talk increasing bearish sentiment. Discouraged longs liquidating and the market feels the absence of any bullish influence."

—:o:—

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 29.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September. 27-4-29	This year
Khandesh	835	349,904
Central India	2,026	346,130
Barsi and Nagar	633	226,526
Hyderabad-Gadgani	132	80274
Berar	1,825	702,187
Central Provinces	888	349,456
Total Oomras	6,339	2,054,477
Dholera	3,259	121,954
N.-W. Provinces		59,497
Rajputana	203	39,560
Sind-Punjab	852	164,839
Broach	1,047	175,422
Coompta and Dharwar	1,204	48,849
Westerns-Northerns	379	23,043
Cocanada		1
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		32,504
Persian		1,610
American		4,408
Egyptian and Afri-		

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 29.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 25th April. 27-4-29	This year
Europe	3,179	635,778
Japan & China	4,233	1,163,170
Coast Ports	100	15,134
Up-country by Rail		77,582
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		66,242
Total	7,512	1,957,906

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 29.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 52/14, Highest Rs. 53/, Lowest Rs. 52/6/6, Closing 52/7.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 55/, Lowest 54/6, Closing 54/7/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening 4/8, Closing 4/7/10-1/2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening 52/1, Highest 52/3/6, Lowest 52/1, Closing 51/12.

New toning rinse with every packet!

Though the price of Icilma Shampoos is unaltered, every packet now contains a special Toning Rinse suitable for every shade of hair, which removes all lather and leaves the hair in a state of exquisite burnished beauty.

Icilma Shampoos contain no harmful dyes—give a rich lather which cleanses away all the grease and dust—prevent the formation of dandruff, and leave a delightful lingering fragrance in your hair to add to your charm.

Icilma
WET SHAMPOOS
For Dry Shampoo use Icilma Hair Powder.

A SKIN THAT GIVES DELIGHT!

The skin under natural conditions is in a constant state of change. As the outer layer gets worn, discoloured and muddy looking, it should imperceptibly flake away leaving the fresh new healthy skin which is only waiting for a chance to show itself, and to breathe. Under the stress of modern conditions of life, the old worn-out skin is apt to remain and choke the new growth *underneath.*

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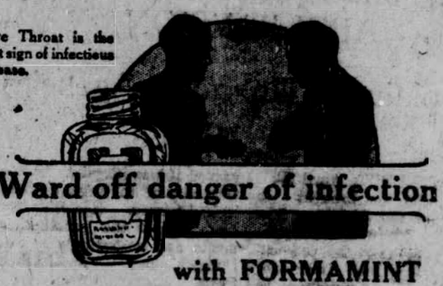
Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.



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At all Chemists **FORMAMINT** At all Stores
The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

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P.&O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	All vessels	19,000
11 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
18 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
25 ,,	Narkundax ..	will	16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8 ,,	Moreax ..		10,954
15 ,,	Razmak ..	now	10,602
22 ,,	Mooltanx ..		20,847
29 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputanax ..	sail	16,568
13 ,,	Mantua ..		10,946
20 ,,	Maloja ..		20,837
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind ..	direct	11,518
3 Aug.	Ranpurax ..		16,601
10 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 ,,	Naldera x ..	from	16,088
24 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
31 ,,	Malwa ..		11,000
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi ..	Bombay	16,619
14 ,,	Narkundax ..		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Moreax ..	without	10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
12 ,,	Mantua ..	transship	10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
26 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Nov.	Ranpura ..	ment	16,601
9 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia ..	at	11,420
30 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..		16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	Aden	19,000
21 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
28 ,,	Morea ..		410,95

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June, 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows :—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P.&O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
4th July	Dumana ..	8427
8th Aug.	Domala ..	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows :—

	Single	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £50	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about 1929		
4th May	Sydney Maru	Straits & Japan.
4th ,,	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
9th ,,	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
14th ,,	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
20th ,,	Alipore	Straits China and Japan.
27th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
25th July	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China andJapan
8th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
22nd Aug.	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China and apan
4th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo antl Australia.
30th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China andJapan
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
27th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo Straits China andJapan

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave.
aYamagata Maru	3807	20 Apl.	30April.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 ,,	13 May
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@15 ,,
aBengal Maru ..	5396	16 May	28 ,,
Suwa Maru ..	10709	....	29 ,,
aHakodate Maru	5303	20 May	2 June.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@12 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 May	13 ,,
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@26 ,,

aDo not carry passengers,
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Haruna Maru ..	10500	16 May	2 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	30 ,,	17 ,,
Katori Maru ..	10000	13 June	1 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	29 May	6 June.
T. Maru ..	22000	12 June	19 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

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Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru ..	25th April.	3rd May
Chifuku Maru ..	9th May	19th ,,
Yoko Maru ..	15th ,,	25th ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	24th ,,	2nd June
Sumatra Maru..	8th June	22nd ,,
Shinnoh Maru..	24th ,,	7th July
Indus Maru ..	11th July	24th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
1st May	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
1st ,,	Ellora ..	Mombasa
3rd ,,	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
4th ,,	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porobunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi
6th ,,	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi
8th ,,	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings of Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs.-Fridays, and Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

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Fyzabad.	Rae Bareli.
Gorakpur.	Raipur.
Hapur.	Rangoon.
Hathras.	Shahjahanpur.
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Etawah.	Sambhal.

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PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS
WITH INTEREST FOR ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for
Children's Education or Marriage Provision.
Bombay Branch :—ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 a As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Margaon, BOMBAY, 10.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK, Hindu Gujarati, knowing Account and Correspondence. See Govind Bhana. New Queens Road, Bombay.
A 32148

WANTED—Good, reliable PATTERN MAKER MAISTRY, a man able to turn out patterns from drawing, salary upto Rs. 3/- per day according to qualification. Apply to BRIDGE ENGINEER, G.I.P. Rly. Manmad with copies of testimonials.
A 32140

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Mahableshwar and Simla. Apply for Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," P. O. Box 322, Bombay.

WANTED—GENERAL CLERK, TYPIST for an old established Pleaders Office. Only Persons with mature experience of Court work need apply with testimonials (if any) salary handsome according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 2277 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1567

WANTED

20 Candidates for Training of Wireless Operators' Course: Examination and Final certificate controlled by the Director-General of Wireless. Good prospect of Inland and Marine Service.

Apply to the Principal
THE BENGAL WIRELESS and TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
3, Barman Street, CALCUTTA.

EDUCATIONAL.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY 1—Classes to prepare candidates for the Govt. Diploma in Accountancy Examination will commence at the above College the only Govt. institution in this presidency preparing candidates for the said examination—from 17th June, 1929. The classes provide for proper individual attention, which is made possible owing to a comparatively small number of students, and a systematic course of study under highly qualified staff. A few seats are available in the College Hostel. Apply sharp to the PRINCIPAL.
M 32582

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Seth HASHIM MAHOMED, of Karachi, is the Mortgagee in possession of all the Theatrical kit, plays, etc., of the Parsee Empire Theatrical Co., now staging its plays in Bombay Theatre, Playhouse, and is the absolute owner of the said goods, etc., till redeemed by the Proprietor of the said Company.

K. R. JAGASIA,
Agent,
Seth Hashim Mahomed.
Bombay, 29-4-1929.
R1574

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MERWANJI MANECKJI MISTRY has contracted to sell the under-mentioned property to our client, Mr. UMAR MUSSA.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, possession, exchange, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 66, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed reference to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground-rent whereof has been redeemed together with buildings thereon, consisting ground floor and three storeys and known as Plot No. 26 on the Chunambhatty Estate, situate at Chunambhatty, now known as Balaram Street, Grant Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 459 square yards, being a part of the land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 33-35, etc., New Nos. 13533, 13535, 13906, 13909, 13914, 13944 and 13955, Old Survey Nos. 174, 176, 177, 132, 173, 175, 6131, and New Survey Nos. 6984, and Cadastral Survey No. 91 of Tardeo Division, and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward Nos. 4410 and 4411 and Street Nos. 2 and 3, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Balaram Street, on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Pirojshaw R. Daruwalla, and on or towards the West by the property of Narayandas Rajaram and Co., and on or towards the North by a common passage and beyond which by the property of the said vendor.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1929.

Messrs. MAHIMTURA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
32147

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY. No. 868 of 1926.

Re: RUSTOMJI FRAMJI LICHMORE, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Tardeo, doing business as Iron Steel and Hardware Merchants in the name of Lichmore Bros., at Hornby Road, Bombay.
.....An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 2nd July 1929, at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 26th day of April, 1929.

S. K. BRAHMANDKAR,
Ag. Chief Clerk.
32146

TENDERS.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 1,350 tons of first class Bengal Coal during the next three months in the year 1929-30. The tenders should reach the under-signed on or before FRIDAY, the 10th May, 1929, before 4 p.m. and should be accompanied with 1 per cent of the estimated amount as earnest money. A copy of specification can be had from the Store Keeper on payment of Re. 1|-

Tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office.
Dt. 27 April, 1929.
32145

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for a 15-ton weighbridge with a platform 20' long and 8' wide will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of May, 1929.

Tenders should be sealed, superscribed "Tender for a weighbridge", addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 500.

The Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Dated 26th April, 1929.
32141

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 BALES BASSIM (AKOLA) COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 3rd May, 1929, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Cotton Depot Sewree near The Toyo Menka Electric Press on plot No. G128 on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged Cotton:—

18 Bales Bassim (Akola) Cotton (belonging to Messrs. The Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd.) their own purchased).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required in lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Marine; Engine; workshops and ships stores of the Mazagaon Dock such as condense brass tubes; Leather belting; Bolts and nuts; Brass eyelets; Brass cocks and valves of sorts; Rivets; Boat-anchors; washing cabinets; Earthenware; Urinals; Pressure-gauges; Water-pipe fittings; Circular port glasses; Electric fittings; Paint; Packings; Clothes of kinds; Screws various; glass water bottles; circular candle lamps' globes; Gauge glasses and Dioptric lanses; Brass and iron camp fittings; carpets; chain block; coir rope of sizes; 2 boilers with fittings.

also

Latrines, cooking galleys; steel barrels; casks; packing cases; drums; tins; life belts; steel wire; Alluminium vessels; lead; matting; cast iron boat swinging gear.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 2nd and FRIDAY, the 3rd May 1929 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the B. I. Dock, Mazagaon the abovementioned goods.

MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. B. G. PAREKH & Co.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
30, Humman Street, Fort, Bombay

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT VILLE PARLE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Choksey and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Jekisson Chunilal and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Gopibai widow of Hargovan Maganlal and pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indentures of Mortgage dated the 5th day of April 1923 and Further Charge dated the 19th December, 1927, Messrs. B. G. PAREKH & CO. Auctioneers will, on SUNDAY, the 12th day of May, 1929, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises the undermentioned properties.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

1. All that piece or parcel of land and ground with the messuages and tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in the Village of Ville Parle in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra Taluka South Salsette —Suburban District Bombay and containing by admeasurement 224 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector under Survey No. 136 and Pot No. 2 Entry No. 1942 and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East South and West by the ground of Tyabali Ebrahimji and on or towards the North by the ground of Lukmanji Dossaji and which premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor and her tenants.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land and ground with the message tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in the village of Ville Parle in the registration Sub-District of Bandra Taluka South Salsette Suburban District Bombay and containing by admeasurement 1126 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and registerred in the books of Khot under Survey No. 136 Pot No. 2 Entry No. 1942 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the ground of Lookmanji Dossajee, on towards the South by the property of Tyaballi Ebrahimji on or towards the West by the ground of Ardeshid Wadia and on or towards the North by the ground of Luise which premises are now in the occupation of Mortgagor and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Choksey & Co., atterneys for the Mortagagees at their office 8th Bell-lane, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned

B. G. PAREKH & CO.
Auctioneers.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

The sale of goods and stock-in-trade of the firm of Messrs. R. M. Shah & Co. advertised to take place (THIS DAY) TUESDAY, the 30th instant, by order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in suit No. 406 of 1929 (Manilal vs. Chandulal) is POSTPONED.

BENNETT & CO.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	5,22,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta Bombay Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney etc, may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreh, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjau.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BANKING

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0[illegible]
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited,

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonosaka
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
I. WASHIO,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents:—Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay; J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Tele. Address: "Ulcer", Kandi.

A Road

to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through

KAMSHASTRA

A book of 160 pages sent gratis and Post free.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
At 6-30 and 10 P.M.
A Sparkling, Stimulating and Intoxicating Comedy—
MANHATTAN COCKTAIL
WITH
NANCY CARROL, RICHARD ARLEN, PAUL LUKAS.
A Gripping Tale of the Real, Pulsing Life behind the Gilded Curtains of Make-Believe in the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
At 6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
World famous play makes a Sensationally Dramatic Film!
"THE BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL"
featuring
LILI DAMITA
The Story of an Innocent Woman Tortured in the Divorce Court.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF
EDNA LESLIE
and
REGINALD SELLECK
Who will appear at 10 p.m. to-night
In Conjunction with Cinema
"THE BOOB"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BILLIE DOVE
THE YELLOW LILY

Romance as fragrant as a Lily! love as fiery as a passion flower!
8 Parts.
Also **THE GRAND NATIONAL.**

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
VARIETY CONCERT
in aid of
ANANDILAL PODDAR SCHOOL,
Santa Cruz.
Under the Presidentship of
Mrs. Tarabai Manekbai Premchand J. P. organized by
Santa Cruz Stree Samaj and Santa Cruz Friends Circle
AT
THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
AT 6 P. M.
Rates of Tickets:—
Rs. 25, 10, 5, 3, 2 and 1.
Plans open at the Theatre.

CITY & SUBURBS

—:o:—

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

There will be a meeting of the Improvements Committee to-day the 30th instant at 3-24 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Parcel Mails for Germany direct per s.s. "Goldenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Wednesday the 1st May 1929.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday.

Smallpox 5 attacks and 3 deaths. Influenza 1 death. Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 71. The total mortality this day last year was 82.

WORLI YOUTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Worli Youth League, the "International Labour Day" will be celebrated to-morrow (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. in the maidan opposite the Satyanarayan Temple, Fergusson Road, Worli. Mr. Lalji Pendse will preside and amongst the speakers will be Messrs. Kandalkar, B. J. Bhatre, V. S. Pathare, Randive, Deshpande, Kashikar and others.

ANNIVERSARY DAY OF ZOROASTER.

According to the reformed Parsi Calendar, the anniversary of the passing away of the prophet Zoroaster falls to-day (Tuesday) and it will be celebrated by the Parsis at the Anjuman Fire Temple Under the auspices of the Irani Anjuman, Fasli Sal Mandal, and the Rathestar Maidal a Jashan gathering will be held at 5 p.m. (S. T.) followed by a Sermon by Mr Byramgore T. Anklesaria, M.A. on "The Great Prophet Zoroaster". Ervad Framroz Ardeshir Bode will preside. The meeting is open to the Parsis.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents of the P. and O. S. N. Company, inform us that the new Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" will be open for inspection by the public on Wednesday and Thursday May 1st and 2nd from 10 a.m. till noon and 4 p.m. till 6-0 p.m. at No. 2 berth, Alexandra Docks A small charge of Re. 1 per head will be made, the whole proceeds of which will be devoted to Seamen's Charities. Admission tickets can be obtained at the offices of Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. or payment can be made at the ship's gangway.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Rajputana" with mails from London of 25th instant left Marseilles at 9-30 a.m. on the 27th instant.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from London of 18th instant arrived at Aden at 4 p.m. on the 28th idem and left there at 8-30 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 3rd May 1929.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 29.

Previous Closing Rate ..	18.81
To-day's Opening Rate ..	18.65
Difference	—.16
To-day's Closing Rate ..	18.38
Difference	—.43

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, April 29.

Previous Closing Rate ...	9.99
To-day's Opening Rate ..	10.01
Difference ...	plus .02
To-day's Closing Rate ..	9.82
Difference	—.17

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

LONDON, April 29.

Silver Ready	25	5	0
Lower	0	3	0
Silver Forward	25	5	0
Lower	0	3	0

Tone of market: Weak owing to India and China sellers.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, April 29.

1st Settlement	57	5	0
2nd Settlement	57	9	0
3rd Settlement	57	10	0

FORCED LANDING OF "SOUTHERN CROSS"

—:o:—

BOARD OF ENQUIRY APPOINTED

LONDON, April 29.

Canberra.—A Board of three members has been appointed to enquire into the forced landing of the "Southern Cross" "The Chairman is Brigadier General L. C. Wilson, commanding the Eleventh Infantry Brigade. The Board will also enquire into the forced landing of "Kookaburra and the loss of Royal Air Force machine which was wrecked during search for "Kookaburra" and submit regulation to govern future long-distance experimental flights.—Reuter.

SEVENTH MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

—:o:—

SESSION TO BE HELD AT BANDRA

The following is the programme of the Conference which will be presided over by Syt. Vallabhbhai Patel:—

3rd May early morning—Arrival of the President and the presidential procession from the Bandra Station.

3rd May afternoon—Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee meeting and Subjects Committee meeting.

4th May early morning—Hoisting of the National Flag and opening of Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition.

4th May 2-30 p.m.—Conference Sessions (First Day).

4th May night—Ladies' Garba and Dandiaras.

5th May 11-30 p.m.—Conference Sessions (Second day)

5th May 5-30 p.m.—Physical Demonstration and Social Party to Delegates and Guests.

The Pandal is in the compound of the Bandra Municipal Schools, Waterfield Road, Bandra.

Accommodation for visitors is made in Bandra Municipal School Buildings near the Conference Pandal. No charge will be made for accommodation to the delegates. Kitchen opens on the 3rd morning. Kitchen arrangement are entrusted to Sardar Greha Bombay.

The schedule of fees is as follows:—Reception Committee Rs. 5; Delegate Rs. 3; Visitor Re. 1; Lady Visitors Free; Untouchables Free; Charge per meal As. 12.

The town of Bandra is situated on the sea coast and consequently it has a very salubrious climate. The Island of Bombay is only a mile off from Bandra a small creek intervening. It is a junction station of the B. B. C. I. and G. I. P. Rail ways. Hundreds of local trains run daily between Bandra, Colaba and Bori Bunder. Service to Bombay takes only a few minutes. The Conference pandal is at a distance of a quarter of a mile from the station. Taxis, cars, buses, carriages are available at the station.

Besides the City of Bombay there are several places round about which are worth visiting. The following few may be mentioned:—

(1) The Canary Caves of Buddhist period.

(2) The Jogeshwari and Marol Caves.

(3) The Pawai, Tulsi and Vihar Lakes.

(4) The Aerodrome at Juhu. (Enjoy an air trip.)

(5) Mr. Rane's Museum at Juhu

(6) The Health resort of Juhu.

(7) The Versova sands sanctified by the late Dadabhai Naoroji

(8) Madh and other forts.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar will open the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED

—:o:—

CEREMONY AT "G" WARD CONGRESS OFFICE

In the midst of the large gathering consisting of Congressmen, members of Dadar Youth League, and the Shree Samarath Vyayam Mandir, the President of the 'G' Ward D. C. C. hoisted a national flag on Sunday morning at 8 a.m. After the singing of national songs by the boys of the Shree Samarath Vyayam Mandir the president addressed the audience on the significance of the national flag and appealed to the public for support to the Congress programme. The flag was then hoisted and the audience one and all made their salutations.

Calcutta, April 29.—An appeal was filed in the High Court to-day against the orders of the Session Judge of Barisal, sentencing Mr. Ralph Chatterjee to death for the murder of Mr. Jyotish Roy, Sub-Inspector of Barisal, on the night of March 10th last, when the latter was returning from the townhall meeting to Thana.—Free Press.

CORPORATION AND THE SENATE

—:o:—

DR. DESMUKH ELECTED REPRESENTATIVE

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday. Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Secretary, Primary Teachers' Association requesting that the posts of Deputy Superintendents under the Schools Committee should be kept open to Senior Third year trained teachers.

The Schools Committee reporting on the subject opposed the proposal and stated:—"When the first appointments were made to the posts of Deputy Superintendents, the Committee selected two senior teachers, one on the Marathi Side and one on the Urdu Side. Further, the Headmaster who was selected from the Marathi Side was not only a senior Vernacular Trained teacher but possessed English qualifications also and the Urdu Headmaster selected did possess a knowledge of English in addition to his vernacular qualifications. It should be remarked that the Deputy Superintendent's post was the lowest amongst the superintending staff then. Since then circumstances and conditions have changed. The Schools Committee have in the year 1925 created the posts of Supervisors to meet the wants of the Compulsory Education area, which are lowest among the superintending staff and these posts have been reserved mainly for teachers as will be seen from the following extract from the Committee's Resolution No. 967 of 16th March 1928:—'That the posts of Educational Supervisors under the Schools Committee, already created, as well as those to be created hereafter, be reserved as far as possible for the teaching staff of the Municipal Schools.'

It will thus be seen that the principle of keeping the lowest post on the superintending staff reserved for teachers is still adhered to.

The only authoritative Resolution on the subject of qualifications necessary for a Deputy Superintendent's post is the Schools Committee's Resolution of 16th March 1928 under which it has been laid down among other things:—

'That a Degree in Arts with a Training Certificate should, in future, be the minimum qualification required for the posts of Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents'.

The School Committee have reserved the posts of Supervisors for teachers and they do not see any need to repeal their Resolution and to reserve the posts of Deputy Superintendents for teachers."

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved that the Primary Teachers Association should be informed in terms of the Schools' Committee's report.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment that the Schools' Committee be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that the posts of Deputy Superintendents should be reserved for Senior Third year trained teachers as an incentive to good work.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar moved another amendment requesting the Schools Committee to consider the claims of Senior Third Year trained teachers also when making appointments of Deputy Superintendents.

On being put to vote the amendment of Dr. Viegas was carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation elected Dr. G. V. Deshmukh as their representative of he University Senate.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

MEERUT DEFENCE FUND

—:o:—

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE SANCTIONS RS. 500

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting held on Monday evening sanctioned a sum of Rs. 500 to the Central Committee of the Meerut Defence Fund. Mr. V. A. Desai presided.

Opposing the grant Mr. Menon said that it would be inconsistent with the policy of non-violence adopted by the Congress to support Communism. The Meerut prisoners were arrested under the common law of the land and it was to be presumed that Government had sufficient evidence in their possession to prove that they were Moscow-Agents Communism be pointed out stood for violence.

Mr. M. N. Talpade retorted that Mr. Menon did not seem even to know the elementary rudements of law that the accused was held innocent till he was convicted by the court.

On being put to vote the grant was sanctioned, Mr. Menon alone opposing it.

A further sum of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned towards the expenses of the ensuing meeting of the A. I. C. C. on May 24.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON G. I. P. RAILWAY

—:o:—

PASSENGER TRAIN DERAILED NEAR VAMBORI STATION

THROUGH COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, at Sholapur, wires under date April 29.—

While 201 Down Passenger was entering Vambori station yard this morning the engine and five vehicles were derailed seriously damaging the track and blocking all lines. Through communication is interrupted and is not likely to be restored for 24 hours. Passenger trains are being transhipped. Two Augwallas and one female third class passenger were slightly injured.—A. P.

VARIETY CONCERT AT OPERA HOUSE

—:o:—

GUJARATI WOMEN'S ENTERPRISE

The public of Bombay will have an opportunity of witnessing what promises to be an interesting Variety Show this evening at the Royal Opera House organized by the Santa Cruz Stree Samaj and the Santa Cruz Friends circle, for the benefit of Anandilal Poddor School. Mrs. Tarabai Maneklal Premchand J.P., who has been connected with the Bhagini Samaj and other Institutions in Bombay, will preside over the Concert which will be held this evening at 6 P.M. at the Opera House. The Concert opening with the usual prayer songs, will include many items of dramatic and musical interest. There will be at least two Garba songs, in which 20 Gujrati ladies hailing from some of the most cultured families will go round the stage in their peculiar dance, singing songs to the accompaniment of jingling anklets and the movement of big silver and earthen pots both over their heads and in hands. Several short playlets will be performed including one about the historic love of Jehangir and Nurjehan and the great deliverance of Buddha. A small piece will exhibit the intense tragedy in the life of a Labour leader who is torn between the dictates of love and duty.

This concert is the result of the co-operation of boys and girls, ladies and gentlemen of educated families who will for the first time play together on the public stage for the benefit of an educational institution. There will be an exhibition of a mixed Ras Lilla in which about 20 gentlemen and an equal number of ladies will play together on the stage with "Dandia" sticks in their hands.

Among those who will take part in this performance, are:—Misses Panna and Nina Mehta; Miss Tarangini Nilkant; Mrs. Madhurika Mehta; Mr. Chandrawardan Mehta; Mr. Lohana; Mr. Master and Mr. Khandwalla. Mrs. Saroj Mehta, Mrs. Urmila Mehta and Miss Kapila Khandwalla, have devoted themselves during the last month or so to this cause in order to make it a great success. It is hoped the public of Bombay will have no hesitation in giving its cordial support to this movement, and gather in large numbers at the Opera House this evening to crown the efforts with due success.

ADDRESS TO VALLABHBHAI PATEL

—:o:—

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT BOARD'S DECISION

The Bombay Suburban District Board has voted an address to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, who is presiding over the Seventh Maharashtra Provincial Conference to be held at Bandra on Saturday next. A committee has been appointed to draft the address.

HIGH COURT PLEADER SENTENCED.

—:o:—

MISAPPROPRIATION OF CLIENT'S MONEY

MAGISTRATE'S SEVERE STRICTORS ON ACCUSED'S CONDUCT

A sentence of two months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default one months' further imprisonment was passed by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Monday in convicting D. N. Deshpande, a High Court Pleader practicing in the local Police Courts of a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 100 belonging to Kassum Haji Ali Bhavnagarwalla a cycle merchant of Kalbadevi.

MAGISTRATES SEVERE STRICTURES.

Justifying the necessity of a deterrent sentence the Magistrate observed: "A pleader claims to be a man of education and knows his legal position when entrusted with moneys, and a very high standard of probity is expected of him. The law provides severe punishments for offences falling under the perview of Section 409 and having regard to all the circumstances I do not think that this is a case in which a sentence of fine would meet the ends of justice although the amount involved is small".

COMPLAINANT'S CASE.

The complainant's case was that in September 1927 he engaged the accused to defend him in a Small Causes Court case filed against him by one Mr. R. P. Patel. In that suit a decree was passed ordering the complainant to pay Rs. 99-14-0 to the plaintiff and in pursuance of the same, he sent to the accused a sum of Rs. 100 the same day through his Manager Mahomed Hussein to be paid into Court. The accused assured Mahomed Hussien that the amount would be paid into the Court the same day.

PAYMENT DENIED.

Complainant was however surprised when on October 7 an attachment was brought on his shop in respect of the same decree and he had to pay the bailiff a sum of Rs. 115-2-0. Subsequent inquiries showed that the accused had not paid the amount into the Court but he had misappropriated the same. In reply to a pleaders' notice demanding an explanation the accused was said to have entirely denied the receipt of the amount. The accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charge and at first tried to put in a defence that this was a false case brought at the instance of the son of one Vallabdas but subsequently shifted his defence and put forward a plea that the amount was paid to the clerk who misappropriated the same.

ATTEMPT TO SHIFT EVIDENCE.

The Magistrate in passing judgment observed that the complainant's manager had in his examination-in-chief definitely said that the amount was paid to the accused in one note of Rs. 100. On the day fixed for his cross-examination he failed to turn up as the accused did not want him to come, so that the Counsel could ask the Court to disregard his evidence which was most material to the complainant's case. A bailable warrant was at first issued, but as no attemuts were made to execute the same, a non bailable warrant was issued for the arrest of the complainant's manager within 20 minutes of the issue of the warrant he was produced in Court and in his cross-examination tried to convey that the accused had nothing to do with the money as the money was given to the accused's clerk. The accused clerk was called as a defence witness and he said that he had never received the amount. If it was now tried to be made out that the clerk received the amount in the absence of the accused it was very extraordinary that the accused did not question his clerk or make proper inquiries immediately on receipt of the complainant's notice.

"AN AFTER THOUGHT".

"To my mind, continued His Worship, this line of defence is an after thought and a got-up one for the purpose of this case. I have no hesitation in saying that the accused has bought over Mahomed Hussein. His Worship disbelieved the other defence witnesses and convicted and sentenced the accused as above.

JUDGMENT IN MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE

—:o:—

Mr. Shamdasani To Pay Cost of all Respondents

Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court delivered judgment on Monday dismissing the petition filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, an unsuccessful candidate in the recent Municipal Elections in the Mandvi Ward alleging that the elections were not conducted in conformity with the provisions of the Municipal Act and praying for declaration that the election of 26 respondents from the different wards were illegal and invalid. After going through the evidence at great length His Honour decided all the issues framed in the case in favour of the respondents and held that the elections were good and valid.

The petitioner was ordered to pay the cost of all the respondents, Rs. 68 for the first day and Rs. 34 for succeeding hearings for the first respondent and Rs. 34 only for the rest.

After briefly setting out the petitioning case and the issues framed on both sides His Honour discussed each issue separately and answered all the issues of law in the negative. Dealing with the first issue, namely whether the Commissioner was bound to fix January 30 instead of January 29 for taking poll, on the authority of previous decisions of the Bombay High Court, His Honour held that when a limited time was to be computed the proper thing to do was to exclude the first day and include the last day. As this had been done in the present case he would answer the issue in the negative.

PUBLICATION OF ELECTION NOTIFICATIONS.

Coming to the second issue as to whether the Commissioner was not bound to publish the Election notifications in all the local newspapers, so as to give them the widest publicity, Section 481 read with Sections 26 and 27 laid down that they should, if praticable, be published in at least two English papers, one Marathi paper and one Gujarati paper. Hence the Commissioner had carried out the provisions of the law to the better. Commenting on the grievance of the Petitioner that the notifications were not published in "The Times of India", His Honour observed that perhaps the hands of the Municipal Commissioner in matters of patronage of that kind were not entirely free and the blame, if any, must be looked for in some other quarters.

FIXING OF POLLING HOURS.

Discussing the third issue relating to the alleged delegation of the powers of the Corporation in fixing the polling hours, to the Municipal Commissioner, His Honour observed that the Act only called upon the Corporation to frame rules in that respect. And the Corporation had accordingly framed a rule authorising the Commissioner to fix the hours and notify the same in the local papers. This, His Honour held, was in no sense a delegation of power but an execution of power as the rules themselves were framed by a Sub-Committee and adopted by the Corporation.

ALLEGED IMPERSONATION OF VOTES.

On the next isuse dealing with the duality of voters, right of challenging the voters and guarding against impersonation, His Honour came to the conclusion that all the provision laid down in the Act had been satisfied.

OPENING OF BALLOT BOXES.

Discussing the allegation that the Municipal Commissioner had committed a breach of all the provisions of the rule relating to the opening of the ballot boxes, His Honour observed that the system of voting was changed at the last election. After a careful examination of the actual procedure adopted in the counting of votes, His Honour was of opinion that the Petitioner's contention that the Commissioner should have opened all the boxes himself was too absurd to deserve any consideration. His Honour was satisfied that the box of each candidate was separately opened under the supervision of the Commissioner or his Deputy, and that the rest of the procedure were also carried out under the direct supervision of the Polling Superintendents and under the general supervision of the former.

Coming to the next issue as to whether the polling Superintendents appointed by the Commissioner had not failed or neglected to conduct the election fairly and properly, His Honour after examining in detail all the allegations made by the Petitioner, came to the conclusion that they were all groundless. His Honour, however, added that Rule II regarding the identity of a voter and the right of challenging his votes, as framed by the Sub-Committee of the Corporation was defective. But the Commissioner with great foresight and acumen delicted the defect in good time and issued supplementary instructions to the Polling Superintendents, to instruct the ballot clerks to ask the voters, their names and addresses in addition to their ordinary duties. His Honour had no hesitation whatever in observing that the whole election were saved by an executive feat of the Municipal Commissioner who had saved the city from the trouble, expense and hubub of a fresh general election. It was argued that the Commissioner had no power to make rules or to supplement them. But what His Honour had to find as the Election Tribunal was as to whether in fact the election was fairly and properly conducted according to the election laws. The Petitioner's witnesses themselves had stated that the Commissioner's instructions were duly observed and followed by the ballot clerks. The Commissioner and his Deputy visited the different polling booths more than once during the course of the day and not a single complaint was made to them either by the petitioner or the other candidates. His Honour was, therefore, satisfied on the evidence that the election was conducted fairly and properly under the existing election laws and in conformity with the principles of an election by ballot, and accordingly dismissed the petition with costs.

Mr. Blair, of Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co., Solicitors appeared for he Municipal Commissioner while the rest of the respondents were represented by Messrs. J. B. Patel, K. K. Suntoke and others.

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

—:o:—

CHINESE DELEGATION'S PROPOSAL SHELVED

LONDON, April 29.

At the request of Mr. Baldwin the King has approved appointment of General Booth as Companion of Honour.—Reuter.

Geneva.—The Disarmament Committee discussed the Chinese proposal to abolish the system of universal military service. The Chairman asked the Chinese Delegation not to press the matter but to leave it to the Bureau to deal with the form in which the proposal should be embodied. The Chinese delegate agreed to await the decision of the Bureau but reserved the right to return to the subject later after reference to his Government.

Doctor Riddell (Canada) expressed his sympathy with Chinese proposal and associated himself with the view expressed by Great Britain, United States, Sweden and Holland.

H. Bernatorff (Germany) favoured the abolition of compulsory military service.

M. Litvinoff (Russia) said that he was not opposed to the Chinese proposal in principle.—Reuter.

FALSE ALARMS

—:o:—

EXCITEMENT IN PAREL

Considerable exeitement prevailed last night in the Parel area as a result of rumours about Hindu-Muslim disturbance. In fact from Pydhowni to Parel there were groups of people standing here and there discussing these rumours. A representative of "The Chronicle" who went round these localities about mid-night found some of these groups considerably agitated. The fact that the Police had made elaborate arrangements for maintaining peace and order may have led some people to spread alarming reports. On enquiry our representative ascertained that no untoward incident took place last night in the Parel area.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1929.

"Pioneer's" Mischievous Lies.

—:o:—

The "Pioneer" of Allahabad having recently, with great ostentation, proclaimed itself an "independent" paper, has been making frantic efforts to ingratiate itself with the Indian public. The Indian public, however, not being a gullible one and being fully conscious of the true nature of its so-called "independent" policy, the paper has been vainly seeking to capture its support by indulging in a variety of "stunts". We have no concern with these stunts and we have no doubt the Indian public has now been too completely disillusioned by bitter experience to believe in the reality of the "independence" of an Anglo-Indian paper on issues of vital importance on which the people are ranged against the bureaucracy. We have, therefore, ignored the pranks of the "Pioneer". But it has just chosen to publish a most atrociously lying report about the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" which calls for notice. The report brings into relief the true character of most of the recent stunts of the "Pioneer" and it is that the paper and its correspondents have been mistaking incompetent irresponsibility for journalistic enterprise.

In its issue of Saturday, the "Pioneer" published, under the caption: "A Paper for Indian Princes,—"Chronicle" to be sold,"—a message from its Bombay correspondent which is a tissue of lies and libels. The veracious correspondent says that "His Highness the Jam Saheb has made a definite offer for the purchase of the "Chronicle" as well as the "Bombay Samachar", that "the 'Bombay Chronicle' will be definitely given over to the Princes and the "Bombay Samachar" will continue to be its ally even under the changed conditions" and that "both papers will advocate the cause of the Princes". The sting of the correspondent's message lies in its tail. For all these lies have been propagated in order to support the mischievous and malicious libel that the "Bombay Chronicle" will cease to be a Nationalist daily. The mendacious message of the correspondent has not even the merit of being the product of his own imagination. The same lies were published in the "Saurashtra" over a week ago and the "Bombay Samachar" nailed the lies to the counter in its issue of the 23rd instant. The correspondent of the "Pioneer" has chosen to WIRE the report published in the "Saurashtra" with his own embellishments a full one week AFTER it had been published in the latter, without having the honesty to make even a reference to the contradiction that appeared in the "Samachar". Could there be a more glaring example of journalistic dishonesty and irresponsibility, not to speak of incompetency than this? The "Pioneer" if it has any respect for journalistic propriety, should immediately publish an apology to us for this outrageous libel.

So far as the lies are concerned, the public knowing the "Chronicle" and the "Samachar" as they do will hardly expect us to contradict them. As a people's paper the "Chronicle" has throughout its existence weathered many a storm. As a people's paper its conductors are determined to continue it no matter what the cost may be. The sheet-anchor of this policy of the "Chronicle" has always been to emphasise the principle of the sovereignty of the people in all the affairs of the country and to work for its recognition. It has always fought for and will continue to fight for the rights not of this section or that section alone but of all. Subject to the cardinal principle of the sovereignty of the people—in Indian India as well as British India—it will espouse, as it has always espoused, the just cause of every minority as well as of every majority, whether it be a minority of Princes or a majority of peasants. It was founded by the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta to serve the great and noble purpose of helping to hasten the day when Indians will be masters in their own house. That purpose it has always sought to serve in the past and that purpose it will continue to serve in the future without fear of frowns or expectation of rewards. It is its pride that it is the People's paper and it will be the constant endeavour of those who conduct it to see that its power and efficiency to serve the People's cause grow from more to more.

A Remarkable Awakening

—:o:—

The resolutions of the Raniparaj Conference at Unai have many points of interest. In the first place they are an unmistakable testimony to the awakening among the masses of India and show what methods of uplift the masses prize most. Though the hill tribes that attended the Conference must have had any number of grievances, they left protests and appeals for the most part alone and concerned themselves with the practical work before them. The first resolution refers to abstinence and is noteworthy for its frankness and boldness. It runs thus: "As liquor and toddy are the root evils of the degradation of our people, all persons—male and female—of our tribes should take vows of completely abstaining from them. Those that take such vows should try to persuade others to follow them. Further this conference publicly informs the liquor vendors and Governments concerned that our tribes wish to save themselves at any cost from the use of liquor and toddy and wishes that the inducement of liquor and toddy shops may be removed from our midst." If the Governments concerned, that is, the Governments of Bombay and the Baroda State, do not help the tribes by steadily reducing the number of liquor shops, the tribes, we have no doubt, will make good their resolve at any cost.

Another resolution of the Conference condemned early marriages and a third stated: "This Conference confidently believes that the recent awakening and spirit of reform seen in our people is due in a great measure to our loyalty to the spinning wheel and Khadi and, therefore, insists upon everyone to give his or her helping hand to the expansion of the Khadi movement." It is not that Khaddar has some special inherent mystic power of generating a spirit of reform. But Khaddar propagandists, who are mostly prompted by a spirit of service, and begin their constructive work with the charkha, do not stop there but soon turn their attention to various other reforms, social, economic or political. It may be safely stated, however, that of the many activities for ameliorating the condition of villagers Khaddar and prohibition are among the most beneficent and practicable. The charkha adds to the wealth of the village and indirectly prevents the draining off of Indian wealth to England. Prohibition, apart from its supreme moral value, saves the wealth of the villagers and finally prevents the conversion of food into the poison of liquor. Khaddar may be said to be making fair progress because, perhaps, of its special political significance. But prohibition has not yet been a force that it needs to be except in some districts like Surat in our own Presidency and Salem in Madras, where men like Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari work strenuously to put down the evil of liquor. Prohibition is not without its political significance. For, as we have often observed before, it is a kind of No Liquor Tax Campaign, a most peaceful and legitimate campaign. We would be glad to know how far Mr. Rajagopalachari has progressed with his scheme of prohibition, recently approved by the Congress Working Committee.

Pandit Malaviya on Untouchability

Pandit Malaviya deserves to be congratulated on his fairly bold and uncompromising attitude against untouchability. At a public meeting in Bombay he declared the custom to be a blot on Hinduism and called upon the Hindus to give to the untouchables the same social status as is given to other Hindus even to the extent of throwing all temples open to them. He observed that to shut the temples against the untouchables was positive cruelty and that there was no Shastric injunction in favour of such a ban. We wish he had said that even if the Pandit could show that there was a Shastric ban, it should no longer be continued. We also wish he had expressed a definite opinion about the desirability of inter-dining as between the "caste" Hindus and the so-called untouchables. So long as you permit inter-dining among all the caste Hindus and put a ban upon inter-dining with the untouchables, you do not completely eradicate untouchability.

OUR NEED IN EAST AFRICA

HOW TO MEET THE APPROACHING CRISIS

(By U. K. OZA, Editor "Democrat", Nairobi.)

With the visit of Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, to East Africa, and the deputation of the Rt. Hon. S. Sastri to those parts "in order to help the Indian community to place their case before the former" the crisis in East Africa is approaching and may develop into a catastrophe if we are not cautious and statesmanlike.

DANGER OF CONFUSING ISSUES.

The danger that we apprehend arises from the fact that the issues in East Africa may be confused with those in South Africa and that the same spirit that brought about a settlement in the Union may also be employed in order to bring about an agreement in Kenya. It is very necessary, therefore, that the problem in East Africa should be clearly distinguished from that in South Africa and any agreement that may be negotiated should be on entirely different lines and should be first discussed and agreed upon by the Indian leaders of Kenya and other territories of East Africa.

SITUATION IN KENYA.

The Indian community of East Africa is not merely a community of coolies. Nor is it merely a minority community. While the Europeans in all the four territories do not number more than 19,000, the Indians number about 70,000 souls. The total native population of the four territories of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar is about 12 millions. The Arabs have not been included in the above figures and number about 32,000.

ACCEPTANCE OF WESTERN STANDARDS.

Our acceptance of the "Western Standard of Life" in South Africa has been eagerly seized upon by the European population of East Africa for their own ends and much of the popularity of Mr. Sastri amongst the White people of Kenya is due to hopes, raised by coloured reports sent out to Nairobi by European correspondents from India to the "East African Standard," of the recent speeches of Mr. Sastri. They have been led to believe that in case Mr. Sastri is entrusted with negotiations in East Africa, he will advise his countrymen to accept the same standards of life there too. The Indian press in Kenya has been alarmed and has based some very strongly worded criticism of Mr. Sastri on those reports. I specially welcome Mr. Sastri's deputation to Kenya at this juncture for two main reasons. He will able to set a lot of misunderstanding with respect to himself amongst his confreres at rest, and he will convince himself that "Western Standard of Life" will be a meaningless shibboleth on this side of the Zambesi.

NATIVE LIFE AND CUSTOMS.

Zanzibar, is an Arab kingdom, Tanganyika is a mandated territory, and Uganda is a hot, tropical country with large Native chiefships. The Natives of Zanzibar are mostly Muslims inspite of whatever the missionaries allege. The Natives in Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya are Muslims, Christians and heathens. The Christian element predominates in Uganda, the Muslim element predominates at the coast while paganism in its various forms still holds the Natives of the interior in its grip. Even when a Native is converted to Christianity he retains his polygamous habits and many of the beliefs and customs of pagan life continue to stick to him.

PIONEER WORK BY INDIANS.

All the North-Eastern African territories were opened up for the British by Indian labour and tradesmen and all the larger townships contain monuments of Indian settlement. The finest building in Nairobi is the mosque of the Ismaili Khoja community. The most splendid building on the coast is the Allidina Visram High school in Mombasa. This building was presented to the Government of Kenya by the late Mr. Abdul Rasul Allidina Visram. Of the non-native property-owners of Uganda the Indians form about 90 per cent or even more. The biggest factory in all East Africa is owned by an Indian in Uganda and represents an investment of about £325,000. There are Khoja mosques everywhere and Hindu temples and lecture halls are beginning to grow apace. There are three orthodox tempies in Nairobi, two in Mombasa and about four elsewhere in Kenya and Uganda. Arya Samaj temples and schools are to be found practically everywhere and form no insignificant ornaments of East African townships.

ECONOMIC DISABILITIES.

Wherever opportunity has been accorded, the Indian settlers of East Africa have not neglected to vie with Europeans and have shown specially in the Highlands of Kenya and in Uganda a laudable tendency to lead clean and comfortable lives. The real obstacle to our adoption of a higher standard of life is our economic inefficiency and disability.

Continued on page 8.

Notes of the Day

Abolishing Thinking.

The mail papers contain illuminating accounts of the futile efforts of the Spanish Mussolini, Primo de Rivera, to stop the onward march of hostile criticism of his dictatorship on the part of the one important class he greatly fears, the Spanish intellectuals. He can buy over the allegiance of the industrialists, he can terrorize the peasants, but he has not found it possible to muzzle the University professors and their students. His decree closing the "Central" University of Spain and his later embargo on the teaching activities of other educational institutions have evoked criticism even amongst Spanish citizens who are inclined to believe that "efficient" Government is better than democratic rule which results in the quarrels and bickerings of political cliques. The latter declare that Spain was going back to the days of Ferdinand VII and that de Rivera was determined to abolish once more 'la funesta mania de pensar'—the dangerous habit of thinking. It is not likely that the Spanish Dictator can continue in the long run to govern the country against the united opposition of the intellectual classes. His present good fortune is that the opposition is not yet completely united.

The Nizam's Ban.

If it is true that Nizam's Government have refused permission to Pandit Malaviya to visit Hyderabad and deliver a few public addresses there the action of the Government cannot be too strongly condemned. That Government should have deemed it an honour to do hospitality to a man like Panditji. They have instead insulted him. The people of Hyderabad owe it to themselves and Panditji to record their emphatic protest against the conduct of the Government.

Abolish Communal Matches.

At the recent meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, Mr. Hasan Shah representing Southern Punjab said that he had been urged by H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala to suggest that the various Cricket Associations in India should now endeavour to organise their annual Cricket Tournaments on a non-communal basis. In this connection it is said that the Roshanara Club at Delhi, on whose grounds the popular All-India Cricket Tournament is played every November, have already begun to organise their tournaments next November on such a basis. The Maharaja's suggestion is an eminently sound one both in the interests of cricket and communal amity. Bombay may well emulate the example of the Roshanara Club by reorganising on a territorial basis the present communal Quadrangular contests. A temporary expedient would be matches between Bombay City and the rest of the Presidency. It may soon be possible to arrange matches between Bombay City, Maharashtra, Gujerat and Karnatak.

Tuberculosis in Calcutta.

Expert doctors have been telling us from time to time of the ravages of tuberculosis in Calcutta. The latest report is that of Dr. R. M. R. Gohsen, the Tuberculosis Expert of Madanapalle Sanitorium, who says that there are to-day in the city no less than 4,000 deaths from tuberculosis per million and over 40,000 persons needing special treatment for the disease. Even if allowances are to be made for the obsessions of an expert doctor, things must be pretty fearful in the city, when so many doctors tell the same tale. One must agree with Dr. Gohsen about the need for more special T. B. hospitals and sanitoriums. But since the hospitals can relieve but a small fraction of the suffering population, more attention should be paid to propaganda teaching the people natural methods of preventing and controlling the disease. And since it has been proved again and again that child marriages and the purdah predispose women to tuberculosis infection a regular crusade must be carried on against the ruinous customs.

Poona Training College.

The Training College for Men, Poona, which celebrates this year its diamond jubilee, is one of the oldest educational institutions in this Presidency, its origin going back right to the days of the Peshwas. Mr. S. R. Tawde, the present Principal of the College, has written a brief history of the institution, which should interest all teachers in Maharashtra and many others in any way connected with the institution. During the long period of its existence the College has turned out thousands of vernacular teachers. It has now about 180 teacher-pupils on its rolls, most of these being deputed for training by local School Boards and private educational bodies. It has the reputation of being a highly efficient Vernacular Training College and we trust it will continue to uphold its high traditions. We need many more such institutions as compulsory primary education will be a poor affair indeed without an army of trained teachers.

A Thought for the Day.

"When the victory shall be complete—when there shall be neither a slave nor a drunkard on the earth—how proud the title of that land which may truly claim to be the birth-place and the cradle of both these revolutions that shall have ended in that victory."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

CASE AGAINST DEVELOPMENT EX-OFFICERS

Prosecution Springs up Surprise

APPLICATION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF CHARGES

Magistrate Discharges Accused

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There was a surprise in the cases against three Development Department ex-officers on charges of corruption which were a sequel to the Harvey-Nariman case when Mr. S. G. Velinkar appeared before the Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court on Monday and applied for the consent of the Court to the withdrawal of the prosecutions.

Mr. Abdul Hamid who was present in the court in answer to the summons already served was ordered to be discharged, while the summonses served on Guzdar and Capt. Carmichael were cancelled.

The application arose out of the charge sheet already put up against Abdul Hamid before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the instance of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

WHY GOVT. DECIDED TO WITHDRAW PROSECUTION.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar in applying for the consent of the court to withdraw the prosecution, against Hamid explained the circumstances in which the Government had come to the conclusion that the prosecution should be withdrawn. On May 18 last the complainant in this case filed an application before the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate praying for orders to the police to take up the investigations as it was not possible for the Development Department to trace the various books concerned in the case because they were not within the control of the Development Department. Counsel contended it was a pure application to the Magistrate to send these papers to the police for investigation. The Magistrate, however, seemed to have wrongly made an order not under Section 58 Clause 2 of the City Police Act but under Section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

PROSECUTION'S IDEA.

Counsel pointed out to the court that at the time the application was filed the idea on the part of the prosecution was to get the necessary material collected by the police which would be presented to them in the form of a report. The underlying idea at the time was to study the report so presented by the police and then to decide what action if any should be taken. When the report came, the learned magistrate held that it was a confidential document and the report was accordingly withheld from the prosecution. But the Magistrate went a step further by ordering the issue of process against the accused which was never applied for and which at that stage was not intended to be applied for, with the result that Mr Hamid and his counse had to attend the hearings.

Continuing counsel stated that the prosecution were allowed to have copies of the statements of witnesses recorded by the police and naturally they had also an opportunity of studying them since the last hearing. The prosecution after considering the question had decided to withdraw the case subject to the sanction of the court. Counsel again emphasised that the issue of the summons was not on the application of the prosecution. The learned Chief Presidency Magistrate precipitated the matter. Having misconceived the procedure the Magistrate instead of acting under Section 58 Clause 2 took cognisance and issued summonses under Section 202.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

The Magistrate observed that as the proceedings had not been properly initiated there was no need to apply for the Court's permission to withdraw the case and accordingly discharged the accused.

Mr. Velinkar remarked that the very fact that they were withdrawing the prosecution denoted that the materials that were at their disposal were not such as in their opinion would lead to the conviction of the accused.

On the same ground Mr. Velinkar applied for the cancellation of summons issued against Guzdar and Capt. Carmichael, ex-officers of the Department.

The application was granted.

Mr. Thakore appeared for Mr. Hamid.

NEHRU REPORT OR NON-CO-OPERATION

—:o:—

Mr. Sen Gupta on Congress Programme

JALIDAH (MANBHUM) Apr. 28.

"If the Parliament accept the Nehru Report, well and good. If not, India will have to launch a stern fight in the near future to make her demands accepted, according to the programme chalked out by the Congress whose only aim is to organise the whole country;" thus concluded Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta in an impressive address he delivered, presiding over the second session of the Manbhum District Conference held here this afternoon.

At the outset Sjt. Sen Gupta congratulated the organisers on having preserved the individuality of the Bengalees in the coal districts, once a part of Bengal, and on having succeeded in enlisting the support of the local people in the fight for Swaraj.

OBJECT OF THE SIMON SHOW.

Continuing Sjt. Sen Gupta said that Britishers felt that the new awakening in India would shake their position, and hence sent out the Simon Commission to study the situation and device means as to how their exploitation may be carried on unhampered. This also explained why the India Government, even during the presence of the Simon Commission in this country saw in the rising youth and labour movements the seeds of Russian revolution. It is with a view to crushing the labour movement, that the Government have passed the Public Safety Bill through an Ordinance. Mr. V. J. Patel the popular President of the Assembly saw through this game and exposed the real motive behind this move. The passing of the Public Safety Bill by an Ordinance has demonstrated once more before the world how the legislatures were a mere show, employed but to uphold the interests of the Britishers.

AWAKENING OF LABOUR.

Referring to labour and the Ryot movement, Sjt. Sengupta said that they would have to rouse the masses, and preach before them a new message of hope. The Government and the capitalists, whose policies were both equally to exploit the labourers, had received a rude shock at their awakening, the Congress had full sympathy with the Labour movement, but they have got to organise it on the basis of non-violence, so that it might wield a great force to enable them easily to win their country's demand.

He foresaw a great tumult from the movements of all the countries in the West and in the East with India as its centre, but felt that the good of the whole world depended on the settlement of the Indian question. But Britishers would not grant even Dominion Status of their own accord. If they could organise the country for non-violent non-co-operation they would be compelled to come to terms; and that day was not far off.—Free Press.

DIVISION IN RANKS

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DETRIMENTAL TO INDIAN CAUSE

AGENT GENERAL'S ADVICE TO TRANSVAAL INDIANS

Johannesburg (By Mail.)

Sir Kurma Reddi wh was on a visit to Transvaal for the last five weeks, visited several towns including Pretoria. Boksburg, Germiston and conversed freely with the leaders about the affairs of the community. WLen interviewed by the Johannesburg representative of the Free Press of India, Six Kurma referred to the report published in the "Rand Daily Mail" about his visit to Boksburg and insertion therein of his alleged advice to submit all grievances to him through the Congress, and said, "no it is entirely wrong. I studiously avoided any reference to either of the bodies". It appeared that Sir K. V. Reddi wants to remain neutral without prejudicing either the Congress or the British Indian Association.

"What is your opinion about divisions amongst the Indian ranks especially between Transvaal British Indian Association and the Transvaal Indian Congress?"

NEED FOR UNITY.

"This is not good. It is detrimental to the cause and welfare of the Indian Community. It is necessary to unite and speak with one voice. I advised so to the Cape Indians and they agreed to it. Here also my advice is the same. For this, the officials of both the bodies should resign, a public meeting be held wherein a new body be formed with a new name and the office-bearers be elected. Such new body should work in conjunction with S. A. I. C." replied Sir Kurma seriously.

The interviewer brought to the notice of the Agent General that a fully representative meeting of Indians was held in the month of January last at the residence of Mr. Ramchand of Messrs Teikamdas bros. Opinion at the meeting favoured the very same idea of the formation of a new body. This view point was endorsed by the Transvaal British Indian—Association but was only opposed by several members and officials of the Transvaal Indian Congress. "Could you Sir, advice them to follow this course for the welfare of the community?" appealed the interviewer.

"I did speak to them and advise accordingly, but unfortunately, it seems that no serious attention has been paid to. I am sorry for this" 'replied Sir Kurma emphatically.

THE LICENSE TROUBLE.

Asked about his observations and impressions of the affairs in the Transvaal Sir Kurma said "I had a short stay over here. Only two months have elapsed since I landed on the shores of the South Africa. therefore I cannot express them definitely but I am very grateful and sincerly appreciate the warm and enthusiastic reception accorded to me by my Indian brethren and Europeans."

Sir Kurma pointed out that in his opinion, the Indian problem was not insoluble. He felt that there were a number of European ladies and gentlemen who were willing to help him in the delicate task. The Indo-European Councils at Durban and Johannesburg had been rendering necessary assistance. The Ministers as well as the Leaders of the opposition appeared sympathetic but they had their own difficulties with some of their followers.

Asked about the license trouble in Johannesburg Sir Kurma said "Klerksdrop Municipality is going to make out a test case for the Indian license and residence affair. Two Indian merchants have been singled out for the matter. The Indian community shall have to take up this matter very seriously.—Free Press.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY AMONG NASIK MUSLIMS

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(From A Correspondent.)

NASIK, April 27.

On Friday last, a public meeting of the Mussalmans was held in the Juma Masjid at Nasik, when Mr. S. B. Khatib Inamdar presided.

After the Juma prayers were over, several gentlemen addressed the meeting, dwelling upon the backwardness of the Muslims of the district in secondary and higher education. Mr. J. S. Kadri, Educational Inspector, B, D, & C. D. in his address explained the causes which retard Muslims in their educational progress and suggested practical remedies to remove the same. After careful consideration and consultation, it was unanimously resolved to hold an Educational Conference of the district at Nasik on 2nd and 3rd of June, next.

A reception committee was then formed and contributions were received on the spot for defraying the expenses of the conference. Much enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings and the coming conference bids fair to be a great success.

Mr. S. B. Khatib Inamdar was unanimously appointed the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Haji Abdul Gafoor, a member of the District School Board and local Municipality, the General Secretary and Mr. Ibrahim Amersaheb Jund, the Treasurer of the Conference.

The meeting was concluded with the offering of prayers by Moulvi Bashiruddin.

WHOSE 'POLE' IS IT?

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FARCICAL DISPUTE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND U. S.

SPOT FIRST REACHED BY NORWEGIAN EXPLORER

A grotesque dispute over the ownership of the frozen and uninhabitable lands of the South Polar Continent is developing between the British and American Foreign Offices says the "Daily Herald" London.

Since the days when Captain Cook searched the Far South vainly for land a series of explorers of every nationality—British, Americans, French, Germans, Norwegians, Russians, and what not—have sighted or landed on, or even lived for a while on various parts of the Continent which surrounds the Pole.

The Pole itself was first reached by Roald Amundsen, who hoisted the Norwegian flag there in 1911.

No attempt has, however, been made by anyone to establish permanent settlements or a permanent sovereignty over any of this barren land. Only Great Britain rather vaguely claimed Graham Land, to the south of America, and the shores of Ross Sea, south of New Zealand, as "dependencies."

In 1926, however, at the request of Australia, the Imperial Conference passed a resolution declaring that—in addition to these dependencies—a British title existed "by virtue of discovery" to Coats Land, Enderby Land, Kemp Land, Queen Mary Land, Wilkie Land, King George V. Land, and Oates Land: in other words to practically the whole of the then known Antarctic Continent.

This claim was not, apparently, notified officially either to the American or to any other Government. But in 1927, when Commander Byrd was preparing his expedition, the British Government sent a Note to Washington offering him "every facility in his travels in British Territory in the South Polar Sea."

NOTE TO LONDON.

This Note, and the resolution of 1926, have, in view of Byrd's own recent discoveries been examined by the State Department at Washington, which has now decided to send a Note to London challenging the British claims.

It is understood that Wilkes Land will be claimed as American on the ground that it was first sighted in 1840 by Captain Wilkes, of the U. S. Navy, and that Graham Land will be claimed as the discovery of Captain Palmer an American in 1820.

Secondly, Commander Byrd's discoveries will be claimed as American, even though they may be in the "hinterland" of some of the coasts claimed by Great Britain.

Thirdly, it is understood (says the British United Press Washington correspondent) that, while the Note will not mention the Monroe doctrine the State Department has contemplated claiming that all the Antarctic land in the Western Hemisphere comes within the scope of that doctrine and so cannot be annexed by any European Power.

The Norwegian Government, whose flag was the first to fly at the South Pole, is unwilling (says the B. U. P. Oslo correspondent) to enter into the controversy.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS

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ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

NATIONALISTS PRESIDENT'S PRESENCE FRIGHTENS AWAY OFFICIALS

BANDRA, April 29

In a tastefully decorated compound and before a large gathering, the Bandra Municipal School Board held the annual prize distribution this evening. Before the distribution a programme of action songs, drills, diologues, and sketches, was gone through

Mr. Hiralal Desai, Chairman of the School Board, then opened his speech by welcoming Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and went on to give a report of the working of the schools. There are 18 primary Marathi, Gujarati, and Urdu schools and an Anglo-Vernacular School which provide for the educational needs for all classes, castes, and creeds of the children of the town. There stood on the rolls 1,057 children and the expenses amounted to Rs. 59,061 out of which a meagre sum is granted by the Government. The threat of legal proceedings against government for the recovery of arrears, resulted in the School Board receiving a handsome amount of Rs. 5,625. The erection of a school in the Khar Model Suburb and near the Bandra slaughter houses will be soon a realization. Touching upon the sore question of the enhancement of secondary school fees. Mr Desai stated that the lead in protesting given by his Board and followed by several others, proved faithful in as much as Government were compelled to drop the proposal.

He concluded with sincere thanks to the warm and zealous support accorded to him by Mr. Leo Rodrigues, the President of the Municipality, and to Mr. Karandikar the Secretary of the School Board.

OFFICIALS CONSPICUOUS BY ABSENCE.

After distributing prizes to the successful students Mr. Mehta, thanked the School Board for having given him this honour and congratulated Bandra for having had in its midst the greatest son of India, the Hon. V. J. Patel, who at the time was mainly responsible for the introduction and enforcement of free and compulsory education. "It is quite in the fitness of things therefore," continued Mr. Mehta "that I who am a great admirer of him should be presented here to-day on such an occasion I am afraid that I as a terrible swarajist have frightened some officials who would usually grace this occasion, but who this evening are conspicuous by their absence."

GOVT. BANKRUPTCY.

Referring to the report Mr. Mehta was glad to see the progress of the schools and though he found that the Government and the School Board had several bones to pick, he hoped that further relations would be cordial. He regretted the deplorable attitude of Government in withholding the grants-in-aid and other financial aid to the school though it was self-evident that mass education is the greatest factor in building up a nation. In the report he noticed that the eight conflicting points with Government related chiefly to finance and concluded that it indicated a bankrupt Government if out of a revenue of 19 crores it could not supply the paltry thousands of a Municipal School Board.

"SALAAMING THE SAHEBLOGS"

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HEADMASTER'S CURIOUS CIRCULAR

A correspondent writes in the "Leader."

Lansdowne is a cantonment in Garhwal. It happens to be the subdivisional headquarter of the Lansdowne sub-division of Garhwal district. There are usually about 35 British officers here with the Garhwal and Gurkha regiments. At Jahrikhal, a distance of two miles from here, there is situated the King George High School. There was a time in the 'good old days' when every Indian who passed European officers was expected to salaam them whether he knew them or not. It is reported that once a deputy collector was scolded by a British officer as he did not salute him and did not get up from his seat when the British officer stepped into a shop. However, that is a matter of ancient history more or less. Now, villagers who come here or other civilians who do not know an officer do not "salaam" him. And the British officers were gradually getting used to the loss of this amenity of life and seemed to be reconciled to this lot of being neglected by passers-by But all the same they did not apparently forget the loss of the "salaam."

For the last two years the deputy commissioner of Garhwal whose headquarter is Pauri has chosen to live in Lansdowne because he has the society of his fellow-countrymen there. The British officers perhaps told him how they had been deprived of the "salaam." A few days ago the deputy commissioner of Garhwal passed in the vicinity of the said High School. On the public road some students were standing as it happened to be recess time. They did not "salaam" the ruler of Garhwal, the deputy commissioner. So, he told one of the boys to run and bring his headmaster down to the road. The boy trotted along so long as it was level road, but when he reached a steep ascent he slowed down his speed. The deputy commissioner did not like that. So he galloped and went to the headmaster and told him that since he took the charge of the school the students had given up saluting Europeans. It is reported that he also said that the boy did not obey him as he did not run. The boy protested he did run as well as he could The headmaster is reported to have apologised and promised to teach them how to "salaam" and to punish the students for not "salaaming the "sahablogs."

The students of the King George High School have been ordered to "salaam" every representative of his Majesty in India. If the saluting were confined to the school premises then those who hanker for 'salaam' would have to go there for it. But as more than half the number of the students for want of boarding house at the school live in Lansdowne cantonment they have to obey the orders of the head-master and offer a salute to every saheb. I inquire of the Director of Public Instruction if it is part of school discipline that all Europeans should be saluted? Under what regulation does the headmaster enforce "salaaming?"

Calcutta, April 29.—In connection with the recent burglary in Burrabazar involving Rs. 30,000 worth of silk goods, the police raided 21 houses yesterday in different parts of the city, and arrested 24 men, recovering a good portion of the stolen property.—Free Press.

KING'S RETURN TO HEALTH.

Anonymous Donor's Magnificent Offer

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100,000 GUINEAS FOR NATIONAL THANKS-OFFERING FUND

LONDON, April 28.

An anonymous donor under the pseudonym of "Audax" has written to Lord Stamfordham undertaking to set aside over a period of seven years the total sum of a hundred thousand guineas to form a nucleus of National Thanks-offering Fund to express joy at the King's return to health, the fund to be administered by the King Edward's Hospital Fund for London.—Reuter.

TRIBUTE TO A GREAT CRICKETER

—:o:—

Dinshaw Kanga Pavilion Opened

A very pleasant function came off at the Parsee Gymkhana, Kennedy Seaface, on Monday evening when Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy performed the opeing ceremony of the Dinshaw Kanga Pavilian before a large and distinguished gathering. He also unveiled a beautiful portrait of the late Mr. Dinshaw Sorabji Kanga, the veteran Parsi Cricketer in whose memory the new pavilion has been raised. The Dinshaw Kanga Pavilion is a splendid structure built in extension of the old pavilion and harmonises with it in every respect.

BEST WICKET-KEEPER OF HIS TIME.

At the outset Mr. Rustomji K. R. Kama referred to the untimely death of the late Mr. Kanga in March 1927. He was then holding the office of the Chairman of the Parsee Gymkhana and was its representative on the Quadrangular Committee. The Gymkhana deeply mourned his loss and in the following month held a condolence meeting at which a Committee to devise ways and means to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Dinshaw Kanga was appointed with Sir Dorab Tata as its Chairman. The Committee started the Dinshaw Kanga Memorial Fund and in a short time collected Rs. 24,000. The Parsee Gymkhana contributed from its Reserve Fund Rs. 10,000 thus making Rs. 34,000 in all and it was decided to raise the present pavilion. The suitability of raising such a memorial, continued the speaker would never be questioned for Mr. Kanga was not only a distinguished member of the Parsee society but one of the best wicket-keepers of his time and also a sound left-handed batsman. He played the game of life as sportingly as he played cricket in the field. The speaker expressed his gratitude to the energetic Secretaries of the Memorial Fund and especially to Mr. Dadachanji of Messrs. N. M. Wadia and Co. Architects in giving his professional advice free of charge. (Cheers).

SMALL BEGINNINGS.

In declaring the pavilion open Sir Jamshetji Jeejeebhoy gave a brief history of the Parsee Gymkhana of which the present pavilion formed a useful and elegant annex. The Institution was sarted in 1885 with a membership of only 52. Most of those members were now no more but fortunately there were still two old members amongst them namely Sir Dorab Tata and Mr. Rustomji K. R. Kama. At that time the Gymkhana had no pavilion and the first Committee which had for its Chairman Mr. Framji Petit and of which Sir Dorab and Mr. N. M. Wadia were the Secretaries collected Rs. 8,000 and the old pavilion was built. With the growth of membership from 52 to 400 the accommodation in the old pavilion was found in adequate. It was a happy idea of the Kanga Memorial Committee to have conceived an extension of the pavilion which would perpetuate the memory of Mr. Kanga.

Paying an eloquent tribute to Mr. Kanga, Sir Jamsetji said that he was universally loved. Being a keen sportsman it was natural that he took great interest in the Parsee management of the premier Parsee sporting institution. This the Gymkhana very much appreciated and on his death it resolved to appreciate his work by raising a suitable memorial. The late Mr. Kanga was a fine wicket-keeper and a useful bat. In times of stress and trouble and when the morale of the Parsee team in the Quadrangular was crumbling owing to sudden reverse in the game Mr. Kanga had always boldly stepped in and in his in immitable style saved his side.

Sir Jamshedji then unveiled a portrait of the late Mr. Kanga in the main hall of the pavilion.

The function terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

MR. K. R. P. SHROFF

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A HEARTY SEND-OFF

A hearty send off was given to Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Bombay Share Brokers' Association last evening by the share-brokers sub-brokers and the eve of his departure for Europe to recoup his health The premises of the Stock Exchange were gaily decorated and a large pandal was erected in front of the Exchange. There was a large attendance

A farewell address was read by Mr. Rajendranath Somnarain, Vice-President of the Association on behalf of the Share Brokers, eulogising Mr. Shroff's services to the Association, and the qualities of head and heart, which had endeared him to all those who had come in contact with him alike officially and in private.

Another address was read by the subordinate staff of the Association.

A beautiful silver casket was presented to Mr. Shroff in token of their appreciation of his services.

Mr. Shroff who was profusely garlanded, in reply thanked them heartily for their vote of confidence in him and assured them of his readiness to render what service he could for the well-being of the Association.

After refreshments were served the function ended.

Karachi April 29.—Captain Buxton of the King's Royal Rifles left here for London yesterday by the liner "City of Delhi" which is the machine that brought out Sir Samuel Hoare two years ago. He is the first non-official passenger by the new air service and has been granted leave on urgent private business. Vaccination certificates are now required by passengers from India.—A. P.

KATHERINE MAYO'S OUTRAGEOUS LIES.

How She Perverts Facts.

The following letter appears in the "Servant of India":—

Sir,—I have not had the pleasure of reading Katherine Mayo's new venture, "Slaves of the Gods," nor do I want to. But I am filled with indignation to read one of her amazing "true stories" which has been quoted by a reviewer in your issue of April 11th last. Sita according to her was stripped of her only piece of cloth under threats of Gandhiji's displeasure, because it was Manchester made. She stopped indoors after that because she had nothing to wear until she was hunted out by her son-in-law. The shame of her being found naked by her son-in-law led her to hang herself.

Your reviewer doubts the truth of the story and characterises it as a gross exaggeration. Unfortunately it is much worse. "It is a true story," with just that modification which makes it an outrageous lie. It happened in Dacca District where a woman hanged herself on being discovered in that condition by her son-in-law, but long before Mr. Gandhi thought of non-co-operation or boycott of foreign cloth.

It was during the Great War. When prices of cloth as well as of food-stuffs had risen to such heights that acutest distress was felt. In the District of Dacca, where I then was, the sufferings of the poor were extreme and many people were only served by the generous bounty of the rich. In outlying parts of the district where relief was less quickly available stories of the greatest distress were heard and it was nothing unusual to find women forced to go about in less than the scantiest raiment needed to cover their shame. Foreign cloth was not available, and prices of Indian mill made cloth went up to an enormous height. The difficulty was so great that the Dacca Branch of the Bengal Home Industries Association, of which I was then the Secretary, made serious efforts to reintroduce hand-spinning. A large number of charkas were made and sold or distributed and regular classes started in Dacca to teach spinning to girls and women. That was at least three years before the non-co-operation movement, at a time when Mr. Gandhi was wholeheartedly co-operating with the Government and helping recruitment of soldiers.

It was at this time of distress that a story was published in the varnacular papers of Dacca that a woman had hanged herself on being discovered in her room by her son-in-law with nothing on, because she had nothing to put on. The story was officially declared to be an exaggeration, but in Dacca it was widely believed to be true.

That the notorious author of "Mother India" should have used the story for her own purposes is just like her. That she has heard about it is clear and she must therefore have known the truth. This is perhaps a sample of the many "true stories" which have embellished her wicked undertaking. The license of fiction-writers is great but nevertheless, the only name for a fiction-writer who distorts facts like this with a purpose is—an infamous liar.—Yours. etc.,

NARES C. SEN-GUPTA.

Calcutta, April 18.

BRITISH TRADE MISSION TO MOSCOW

—:o:—

"BASIS FOR ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE CAN BE FOUND"

"After a sojourn in Moscow we are confirmed in the view that a satisfactory basis for trade relations between Britain and Russia can be found."

This is the conclusion of an official announcement of the organising committee of the British Trade Delegation to Russia made to the British United Press Moscow correspondent.

"Mr. Remnant has acknowledged the fairness of Mr. Paitakov's declaration," the official statement says, "and though it is often stated that England's trade with Russia is capable of development without diplomatic relations, this has always been denied by our committee.

"Conversations in London financial circles have established the fact that the absence of normal diplomatic relations has made impossible any considerable development of financial co-operation.

"It is true that some trade is carried on with the United States, and to a limited extent with England, without diplomatic recognition, but it would be foolish to pretend that it covers more than a small proportion of Russia's requirements, or is on a healthy basis. It is obvious that the abnormally high cost of credits greatly reduces Russia's purchasing capacity and the consequent amount of orders that British industry could receive.

"The fact that without normal diplomatic relations there can be no trade development does not exclude the equally obvious fact that such normal diplomatic relations can only be established on a mutually satisfactory foundation.

"Up to the present time the activities of our committee have been mainly confined to serving the interests of individual delegates," the statement concludes, "many of whom are departing shortly for different parts of Russia and returning to England."

HAS FRIENDSHIP COOLED?

—:o:—

MUSSOLINI-CHAMBERLAIN MEETING

I have my doubts says the Diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Herald" whether the recent Chamberlain-Mussolini meeting was quite the overwhelming success that the communique and the inspired comments of the Italian Press suggest.

Things have changed quite a lot since the ostentatious cordialities of the 1926 meeting. Sir Austen since then has confessed to disappointment in Mussolini, and Mussolini has become very suspicious of Sir Austen.

The British Foreign Secretary has, I think, been explaining this time that though he may "love France like a woman," his affections are not of an exclusive and monogamous character. In particular he has been once again explaining away his unhappy Naval Pact.

And the Duce has been believing—what he has believed.

But the signs of worry and flurry in Paris are amusing to watch. The "Temps" is nervously insistent that though England may have cordial relations with other "Powers, "the Franco-British Entente Cordiale is the unshakable foundation" of British policy. His lady love is watching Sir Austen's "extra dance" with a jealous eye.

THE FASCIST BADGE.

In one particular the meeting at the Villa Giviosa does faithfully reproduce the junketings on the Dolphin. Lady Chamberlain once again bore witness to her husband's rather pathetic admiration for his "Fascist comrades" and their political methods by ostentatiously wearing a Fascist badge on her dress.

It would have been more fun if Sir Austen and the Duce had symbolically swopped hapts.

ALL INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

"B" CLASS MEMBERSHIP ABOLISHED

The Secretary, All India Spinners' Association, writes:—

On the suggestion of Mahatma Gandhi the 'B' class membership of the Association has been abolished by the Council at its last meeting. Henceforth there will be only one class of members, that is those who are habitual wearers of Khadi and send 1000 yards of self-spun yarn to the Association.

Receiving of membership yarn has been transferred from the Technical Department at Sabarmati to the Central Office, Ahmedabad. Therefore henceforth members are requested to address their packets of yarn to the "Secretary, All India Spinners' Association, Mirzapur, Ahmedabad."

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

—:o:—

Intermediate Science Examination

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

FIRST CLASS.

B G Bapat, S V Chandrashekharaiya, N A Amin, G L Chandratreya, G M Gadgil, N M Parkhi, N K Patel, R P Patel, M A W Siddiqui, P R Tongaokar, N M Dave, A P Mehta, N C Patel, P J Patel, T M Desai, D B Patel, K S Shah, D N Hukeri, G J Kulkarni, L D Rege, G D Shahapurkar, B D Ahuja, R C Badlani, S P Gangaramaney, M N Jathal, P K Khambatta.

SECOND CLASS.

A B Abhyankar, M S Bhandarkar, H M Bhatt, B D Desai, H J Desai, S S Kalelkar, J D Kapadia, C M Khatau, S R Lokur, A A Nagori, M J Pai, S V Pandurkar, K D Parekh, M U Parmar, B S Potdar, M W Pradhan, G Rebello, V G Sabnis, R D Sepoy, B R Shah, C J Shah, M K Talpade, D K Tembe, B K Vora, D A Vyavaharkar, S M Dave, D V Deshpande, Piroja Behramji Gae, A F Heredia, Olga Heredia, Tehmina Pestonjee Kanga, R M Patadia, D G Pednekar, R R Pradhan, V S Purandare, R N Amin, B V Apte, M W Chiplonkar, V D Datar, D D Dawalbhakta, V S Devdhar, N A Diwakar, M G Dixit, N K Firadea, S T Ghaisas, M S Godbole, S G Gokhale, S R Jathar, C G Joshi, D V Joshi, D R Kale, A G Kalgaonkar, W S Kardile, K G Karve, S N Kavalgiker, G V Kelkar, V B Kirtane, V M Kolekar, A K Kondvikar, N B Lele, S G Mali, R C Marathe, V J Modi, U S Mokashi, N D Oak, V N Padhye, D V Patel, N B Patel, M V Pendse, G L Phadnis, N G Phatak, S D Sathe, S K Shah, G W Shiveshwarkar, V S Shrotriya, D D Suktankar, H L Supnekar, V T Talwalkar, K G Umrani, V R T Rai, A S Vdwans, V H Vora, M S Yajnik, N N Akole, Indira Shridhar Chavan, K V Mahajani, A A H M Moghul, S G Talwalkar, B M Amin, I C Bhatt, B G Dave, G G Dhanak, M P Mody, L C Patel, M S Patel, B S Shah, C M Shah, S V Ghurye, D D Bhavsar, A S Desai, B B Desai, S A Desai, M K Ganpule, K D Joshi, B O Lalaji, S R Lele, T P Lele, A H Memon, J T Modi, A D Patel, J U Patel, J M Patel, S S Pendse, A C Shah, B B Shah, K G Thaker, P S Yajnik, A R Chavan, S M Desai, S C Parikh, J D Pathak, B S Pendse, V K Uplap, S T Dange, M A A-K S Farooqi, B N Jere, V K Navalgund, D C Palekar, B V Shirodkar, L K Gunjikar, V V Gupte, B G Naik, H J Advani, L I Bhatt, D K Bhise, V S Daryanani, P S Deo, G L Desai, C J Devnani, D C Dubash, J G Gurnani, T S Hirani, K T Khemani, M G Malkani, P P Manek, D J Mehta, H T Mirchandani, R T Mirchandani, M U A Moghul, M A Patel, V S Patel, K B Ramchandani, N G Shah, S B Shah, A G Shaikh, T T Thadhani, K G Thawani.

PASS.

Z Z Ahmed, R S Barve, V S Bhat, V W Bhat, B L Bhindora, C K Bhojwani, D J Chanchani, J D Chothia, B H Contractor, H A Currimbhoy, P J Darukhanavala, E N Dastur, M S Dave, J D Desai, K M Desai, M N Desai, M N Desai, A C D'Mello, B H Engineer, J C Engineer, M G Fadia, V A Gadkari, N N Gandhi, S S Ghadially, K V Gokhale, S J G Gonsalves, G R Gupte, Y A B Haji, N A Haveliwala, V R Heeramaneck, M B Ichaporia, R D Irani, S V Kalelkar, G P Kane, H N Kanga, R J Karkaria, S V Karnik, K E Lalkaka, P S Limaye, N B Mahale, P P Mehta, J S Mehta, M N Mehta, P R Merchant, B N Minocherhomji, J Myers, B M Naik, B K Palkar, H K Panjabi, J L Panjabi, C N Pradhan, D M Pradhan, P K Raje, K F Sanjana, R Sarangapani, M B Sarwate, A H Sethna, F S Sethna, A D Shah, K D Shah, N M Shah, B D Talevarkhan, P K Vajifdar, S C Vajifdar, M C Vimawala, D N Vora, K J Vora, S D Wadia, D N Abhyankar, J Azavedo, B N B Rao, Alice Benjamin, H S Bhatt, K K Bhatt, L M Candes, D S Desai, C J DeSouza, M N Dharia, A A Dordi, P A Doshi, F C D'Souza, T D'Souza, D G Fatterpaker, F M Fernandes, S C Fernandes, Bertha Fernandes-Velloz, A Gama-Rose, N D Karani, S H Karani, N G Latey, W V Lund, H S Madon, Tehmi Bomanshaw Madon, V H Majmudar, K N Master, D R Meher-Homji, R J Mehta, H D Merchant, B D Mistry, N M Mody, D N Nerurkar, J R Pandya, S B Parchure, J G Parekh, Kamala Jayaji Parvatikar, Prabhavati Bhagvant Patkar, M S Pavri, Louisa Pinto, M R Raut, P V Rele, B N Sircar, H N Tolia, J K Vaidya, M N Vaidya, P P Vaidya, B B Velankar, D V Vibhakar, Mary Angelica Viegas, M G Virkud, Saraswati Dharamdas Vora, S S Abhyankar, M S Ajgaonkar, R N Ambike, N R Aphale, S T Athane, V T Athavale, N K Bagde, U S Bakshi, R U Baldota, J V Bapat, V H Bhadbhade, R P Bhandare, P V Bhatt, S S Borker, D P Cassad, K B Chinchankar, G W Chiplonkar, B G Deo, R R Deo, C G Deshmukh, R K Dhandarphale, V A Dhekne, K K Dole, D D Dongre, V R Dongre, M N Doshi, P R Eksambekar, G K Gadgil, C A Gandhi, R P Gandhi, B N Garde, D R Gholap, M B Godbole, C G Gokhale, D M Gokhale, P V Gole, D D Gupte, Y M Gupte, D B Jail, D D Jarimalli, Y K Javadekar, P N Jog, N G Joglekar, D P Joshi, H K Joshi, N V Joshi, P V Joshi, S S Joshi, K V T Rao, V Y Kamat, A D Kane, V G Kanetkar, J V Karandikar, D G Karmarkar, K N Karve, S N Khadilkar, G D Kirpekar, L M Kulkarni, R A Kulkarni, V D Kulkarni, V P Lavate, D S Luktuke, D G Mange, B R Mankad, D K Marathe, C R Mehta, M P Nagpurkar, B B Nariman, G S Neurgaonkar, R W Patwardhan, R W Phadke, S L Phansalkar, D R Phatak, S B Pujari, S R Sakhalkar, S K Sane, K D Sapre, R K Sathe, V B Sathe, C N Shah, M L S Shaikh, S V Tambe, S V Tendulkar, N V Tikekar, B R Uppal, H J Vadodaria, D V Wagh, R C Bapat, S V Betdur, M B Chaohal Perin Ratansha Edibam, K T Gupte, S Hatti, K K Hussain, L B Joshi, R P Kantawala, Chapala Ramkrishna Karandikar, M A Keshkamat, S W Khot, D V Kulkarni, S G Limaye, G A Mangaonkar, P M Mehta, V R Palnitkar, S W Palsikar, Sunanda Anant Paranjape, B D Renavikar, P R Sitapati, R B Sule, L B Tembhurnikar, Malini Mahadevrao Tirodkar, B M Bhatt, S D Bhatt, S S Desai, N H Joshi, V S Lokapur, M N Nagrashna, A S Patel, B F Patel, C V Patel, J M Patel, V A Patel, C F Purohit, A M Shah, B S Shah, J G Shah, M M Shah, A R U Shaikh, K K Tripathi, T B Tripathi, V C Trivedi, V G Vasavada, G C Dave, N H Desai, Nirmala Jerome Desai, G C Gandhi, R C Kapasi, Kamala Krishnarao Nilkar, R P Parikh, M G Talwalkar, L G Agashe, B S Daulatjada, S M Dave, M N Dugal, S M Gajwala, B V Mehta, H M Parikh, A V Patel, C H Patel, G K Patel, S D Patel, N W Pathak, B S Patil, S P Purohit, L V Ranade, R S Shah, N H Shukla, B N Vashi, P K Anjaria, B T Binivale, R D Dave, K J Desai, Y N Divanji, P C Modi, K S Pandya, M J Patel, N C Shah, M I Shukla, B N Upadhyaya, R K Amladi, K I Chimade, P K Hawaldar, G M Hiremath, V Y Jathar, K B Jorapur, V V Kalyani, G S Kannur, R D Kulkarni, D B Mahadik, D P Modak, D G Pishawikar, A M Shaikh, G V Desai, M S Desai, A G Hiremath, V R Mahishi, R J Marques, V S Metgud, L B Pradhan, D R Shirhatti, B G Advani, J K Bhagat, V T Bhatia, R J Chandnani, D G Chawla, S I Chhugani, N P Dave, P D Dave, D B Desai, K C Desai, T D Desai, M D Dharkar, S H Dubash, M M Gidvani, L L Gurnani, D D Jagannath, J M Joshi, T D Keswani, G M Kewalramani, S K Khambatta, M K Kothari, C K Lala, M S A Larik, T J Makhijani, R S Mansukhani, Sati Hemandas Mansukhani, T C Mansukhani, K H Mehta, R H Mirchandani, M L Mukhey, B N Mulchandani, M A Nentin, P M Pamnani, K J Patadia, C N Ramchandani, S C Ramtri, K M Raval, J R Sadarangani, R K Satdev, G K Sehwani, N P Shahani, H D Shukla, B P Somnath, D M Tank, B I Tolaney, A A A M Ukaili, V K Vagadia, M M Vaswani, B A Vithalani, K T Wadhwani, J T Bhatt.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships, etc., are awarded as under:—

The Gibbs Prize.—N. M. Dave.

The Mrs. Satyavati Lalubhai Samaldas Scholarship.—Indira Shridahar Chavan.

The Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Medical Scholarship.—Olga Heredia.

The Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit (First Baronet) Science Scholarship.—A. P. Mehta.

The Pestanji Hormusji Cama Scholarship.—Piroja Behramji Gae.

The Byramjee Nusserwanji Koyaji Scholarship and Silver Medal.—Piroja Behramji Gae.

The Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed Scholarship.—A. A. H. M. Moghul.

SAFEGUARDING INTERESTS OF MARTIALRACES

SIR UMAR HAYAT KHAN'S MISSION

LONDON April 28.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan, interviewed by Reuter on his arrival in London, said that he had come to submit to the British statesmen and the public the views of a large section of the martial races of the Punjab for representation in the legislatures. He declared, that as long as this community was kept content there would be no danger to India from within or without. The Martial classes were most apprehensive that their claims would be overlooked because they were not so vocal as other Indian communities. From the standpoint of the Punjab landlord, Sir Umar dwelt on the desirability of affording every possible safeguard in the future relations between the community of the Punjab Mussalmans and other communities inhabiting the country.—Reuter.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

The Eigth Ordinary General Meeting of the Share holders of Little's Oriental Balm & Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Madras, was held on Friday 19th April when the accounts for the year ending December 31, 1928 were duly passed.

The Chairman, Mr. F. Howard Oakley, reported on the satisfactory progress of the Company and mentioned the very encouraging reports received from some areas in particular as to the high repute in which Little's Oriental Balm was being held.

The Company during the year had earned a Dividend of 12 per cent and the meeting confirmed the Directors' recommendation that a final dividend of 5 per cent should be paid which together with the dividend paid last October would make a dividend of 10 per cent for the year and leave a balance of Rs. 20,550/ which has been disposed of as follows:—Rs. 15,000/- has been placed to Reserve Account bringing that up to a total of Rs. 60,000/-. The sum of Rs. 2,000/- has been placed to the Bonus and Provident Fund of the staff, and Rs 3,550/- has been carried forward.

Mr. F. Howard Oakley retired from the Board by rotation and offering himself for re-election was duly elected.

Messrs. Fraser & Ross were unanimously re-elected as Auditors of the Company.

In conclusion, the Chairman speaking on behalf of the Managing Agents placed on record his appreciation of the loyal and whole-hearted co-operation of all branches of the staff which had made this satisfactory report possible.

SIKH-RAJPUT WEDDING

—:o:—

DR. GOUR ON BENEFITS OF INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE

NAGPUR, April 29.

Under Gour's Special Marriage Act, the inter-caste marriage of Sir Harisingh Gour's daughter Miss Pratap Gour with Lt. Harikishen Singh Berar, was registered yesterday morning. After the reception, Sir Harisingh Gour proposed the toast of the newly married couple and pointed out that persons married half a century ago were pressing that the Act should be made retrospective, so as to give them and their children the benefit of the English Law of Succession. Sir Harisingh Gour said that the marriage united two martial races, Rajput and Sikh and as such would have far-reaching political effect of creating national solidarity. Sardar Bahadur Capt. Hirasingh bridegroom's father, felt happy at this union.—A. P.

EN ROUTE TO EAST AFRICA

—:o:—

MR SASTRI LEAVES MADRAS

MADRAS, April 29.

The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri left for Bombay last night en route to East Africa. He was seen off at the central station by a large gathering of friends.—A. P.

EGYPTIAN MEDICAL MISSION

—:o:—

PROTEST AGAINST RIGHT OF SEARCH

LONDON, April 28.

Cairo.—Al Ahram states that when the Egyptian Medical Mission accompanying the Egyptian pilgrims to Mecca arrived at Jeddah Hedjaz authorities insisted on searching its medical stores. The Mission objected whereupon the party was not allowed to proceed. The matter has been referred to Cairo. Al Ahram adds that this and previous incidents show that Ibn Saud's aim is to force the Egyptian Government to recognise him.—Reuter.

OUR NEED IN EAST AFRICA

Continued from page 16.

Our need in East Africa is not the search for politically delusive shibboleths but equality of economic opportunity and a better economic organisation. Neither the natives nor the Indians in East Africa desire that we should accept unreservedly the principle of White domination in East Africa. The region has not yet been proved suitable for European settlement and the Kenya Highlands are even to-day but a costly experiment foredoomed to be safeguarded from the brutalizing failure. The influence of Western life and manners on the Native Population has not been so far wholesome. Contact with the West has been responsible for the introduction of venereal disease, drink and dressiness amongst the Natives and though the Europeans' occupation of East Africa has now exceeded the period of a generation, they have not been able to produce a single African of note and outstanding abilities.

INDIAN FRIENDSHIP WITH NATIVES.

On the contrary the Indians have taught the Natives trade and craft, the use of articles of comfort and of civilised life and have identified themselves with the latter even in social life. We are all progressing along certain recognised lines and nobody wants to employ methods of political, social and economic organisation long ago discarded by the civilized nations of the world. At the same time the material and crude imperialistic ideals of British conservatism and High Church superstition cannot be allowed to have free play anywhere. The interests of the Natives require that they should effects of British farmerdom. The interests of the future of Indian nationalism require that we should not agree to anything of which our historian may have to be ashamed.

MAINTAIN THE FIGHT.

Our need in East Africa is to maintain the fight and achieve both political and economic equality. It is much better that no agreement be reached to-day than that an agreement crippling us for ever in these parts should be reached. There is no need to hurry up a settlement. At the same time whatever can bring the two conflicting races together requires to be done and we want in East Africa some messengers of the culture of the East. Both races ought first to begin to understand each other and so far India has sent out to Kenya and other territories only tradespeople, artisans and clerks. Let our most cultured people go only there and ennoble the lives of our countrymen. Let the missionaries of modern India go there and win the affection and admiration of the native people, and I am sure, as so many others in East Africa are sure, that political and economic understanding will follow.

What the People Say

BUTLER COMMITTEE'S REPORT

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Mr. P. L. Chudger is reported to have expressed his satisfaction at the Butler Committee's Report. I fail to understand what it contains even for a Indian State subject to exult over. If the Report is representative of the Britain's mentality or is accepted by Parliament it adumbrates four things in a clear outstanding perspective viz., (1) the policy of 'divide and rule' has been pursued here (2) Britain means to retain paramountcy directly over one-third of India and indirectly over the whole of India perpetually (3) thirdly it means to keep the Princes in perpetual lutelage and fourthly it secures permanently employment to the Britishers to the exclusion of Indians—very good reply to the demand for Indianisation! Britain in the name of giving reforms has divided communities and brought out differences in relief by creating separate electorates. It proceeds to make another breach, namely, between Indian State India and British India. It divides India into two parts and means to perpetuate the division by providing that paramountcy will not be transferred to the Indian Parliament even when it gets Dominion Status without the agreement of the Princes. Moreover even if Dominion Status is granted it will be in name only, for under disguise of protecting the Indian Princes, it will continue to maintain its military supremacy both on sea and land.—Yours etc.,

VELCHAND UMEDCHAND MEHTA.

Ahmedabad.

UNDESIRABLE PRACTICE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I desire in this letter to draw the attention of the powers-that-be to a very objectionable practice which obtains in not a few of the Schools here subsidised by Government. It would appear that the Government rules are that unless a certain percentage of pupils of European and Anglo-Indian origin is shown the grant is withheld or reduced. In order to obviate this, the school concerned encourage Goans and other Indian Christians with Portuguese names to change their names for European ones. Thus Fernandes becomes Fern or Flower, Saldanha becomes Seldon, D'Souza become Melville or Fergusson, and so on. It is outrageous that such people are almost compelled often against their wishes, to change their names; for if they do not do it, their children are refused admission in such schools. It is also a nice and easy way of deceiving the Government and it is rather strange that the authorities do not know this, or if they do, to wink at it.—Yours, etc.,

INDIGNANT.

"TRAVESTY OF CO-OPERATION"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your editorial note to-day you have stated that "wherever in this Presidency the co-operative movement has failed to achieve its purpose, the main cause of the failure has been the ascendancy of the communal spirit". I believe you refer to the communal spirit raging in the Presidency and do not thereby criticise the banks on communal lines. There are not co-operative banks on communal lines except perhaps in Karnatic where the movement in general has suffered by the communal spirit. In Gujarat, Bombay and Sind there are co-operative banks on communal lines which are working so admirably and well that co-operators can well be proud of them. If one studies the results more closely he will find that if co-operative banks are started for such castes and communities the members of which are known for their culture and who reside in compact areas, are working well and where communal banks are allowed to be started where the bulk of the people are illiterate, they have failed. The reason of their failure therefore, being not the caste but the want of education.

A glance at the list of the leading non-official co-operators like Prof. Kazi, Rao Bahadur Talmaki, De Rebillo, Diwan Bahadur Malji, Rai Bahadur Pritamdas, will convince any one that they are inspired for their co-operative spirit from their own caste societies.

Sir Lalubhai has done many great things for the co-operative movement but his work have remained incomplete if he had not introduced the best of his caste men to the co-operative movement. He had referred in his speech the splendid work done by Lalubhai Samaldas Bank in which till late his caste-men with others took prominent part but in the dealings of the urban co-operative banks it is necessary to have some tie with the members themselves. In a big city like Bombay such touch can be made possible by employee societies or by societies on communal lines where the habit and the nature of the people are generally known to all and where there is some kind of common interest among themselves.

In India at least the foundations of castes and communities are so strong that it is almost impossible to remove them; wiser men like Sir Lalubhai will, therefore, try to reform the castes on new lines and the inauguration of this Bank and of Samasta Nagar Mandal of which he is the President will help the country in removing the evils of the caste system and reform them in a practical way.—Yours etc.

RAMNIKRAI N. MEHTA.

Bombay, April 29.

ORIENTAL NAVIGATION COMPANY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I thank Mr. J. C. Erunza for his prompt reply to my query, and hope he would take immediate steps to call an urgent meeting of the shareholders of the above concern who are sailing in the same boat to devise ways and means to proceed against the organisers of the company for their indifference in issuing balance sheet.—Yours etc.,

TULSIDAS GULABDAS.

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40, Broadway, MADRAS.

GOVT. OF INDIA REPUDIATES GENEVA!

Enactment of Reactionary Measures Inimical to Labour

MR. GIRI'S APPEAL TO RAILWAYMEN

Presiding over the annual general meeting of the G. I. P. Wadi Bunder Staff Union held on Sunday, Mr. V. V. Giri, General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation said:—

It gives me always much pleasure to address a gathering of Railwaymen and all the more so when we are on the eve of a great programme of work to be conducted under the guidance of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation throughout the length and breadth of India. You may be aware that in a few days, a deputation of the Federation will wait upon Honourable the Railway Member and the Members of the Railway Board to discuss the famous memorandum of Railwaymen's grievances, drafted at Simla last year.

PRESENT SITUATION.

It is well that we take stock of the present situation in order that we may have a clear perspective as to the future line of action. The past few months have witnessed the arrests of leaders connected with various Trade Union organizations and the enactment of the most reactionary measures inimically affecting the interests of the workers in this Country. We, the Railwaymen, have been deprived materially of the Rights to Strike without notice by the passing of the Trade Disputes Bill and the recent ordinance promulgated by the Governor-General in Council has dealt another blow against Labour.

GOVERNMENT'S APATHY.

In this situation, there is considerable room for despondency. The recent activities of the Government are not calculated to foster any spirit of confidence in their alleged concern for the welfare of labour. Surely, we are in the parting of ways. India Government which is a Member of the League of Nations, have failed to show that they have been actuated by the spirit of the International Labour Organization in their attitude towards Labour. A section of opinion is gathering strength that there is nothing to expect from these Geneva Conferences and Conventions, in as much as the Government are the first to repudiate in action directly, or indirectly, the decisions of that great Institution,—the international Labour Office. Ratified Conventions are not enforced and conventions like minimum wage convention await ratification. It may be remembered that last year, Sir George Rainy stated that Labour problem in India has become an International question and that the Government have to face the bar of International opinion in their solution of Labour problems in India. So far, the actions of the Government do not seem to show that they have realized the importance of putting this principle in practice.

RECOGNITION OF UNIONS.

Unless the Government change their attitude towards Labour organizations and they encourage the growth of constitutional Trade Unionism in this country, the workers can not but decry all their efforts to conciliate Labour. The Government must show the same concern they showed in getting the Trade Disputes Bill passed in the Legislature, to pass statutory measures at a very early date to encourage frequent joint consultations between Employers and Employees in order to make satisfactory collective agreements in regard to working conditions. The whole trouble in the present Industrial world to-day is employers encouraged by the Government's apathy and not infrequently antipathy towards Labour, take scant notice of the representations of the Workers' Organizations and invite thereby industrial troubles and disputes, confident in the ultimate support of the Government. Without real reasons for discontent, the Capitalists should realise that the so-called professional agitators will find no place among the mass of workers. They have the instinctive wisdom to avoid avoidable disputes. The attitude which makes the employers not even to recognize Registered Trade Unions is worthy of severe condemnation and are responsible for the present industrial unrest.

ENQUIRY.

I do not propose to occupy your time in a detailed examination of the important grievances requiring immediate redress. I shall confine myself with a criticism of the Government's attitude towards Railway Labour as revealed in the recent Railway Budget discussions and shall tell you briefly what the Federation is going to do. Honourable the Commerce Member made an attempt to show that the Railway Labour was receiving the proper attention of the Government. The concern for labour was expressed in the plea for the appointment of an additional Member for the Railway Board to deal questions affecting the staff. An announcement was made that a systematic enquiry into the service conditions of the low paid Railway employees will be set on foot. It is well that the Government at this later hour at least have realized the necessity of a systematic Enquiry after experiencing so many unfortunate disputes on the Railways; this announcement is marred by the fact that no provision has been made to associate Labour Representatives in this Enquiry. It is this point that the All-India Railwaymen's Federation has got to emphasize on the Government at the ensuing meeting. The absence of Living Wage rates, insecurity of service, abnormal hours of work, bad housing conditions, are some of the burning grievance, awaiting immediate solution.

WAGES.

What "Pioneer" has styled as a "timid approach towards a fair wage" scale in the budgetting of only a few lacs of rupees to improve the wages of the low paid staff cannot but arouse further dissatisfaction and cannot be free from the charge which the Honourable Member was anxious to avoid, that no measures be taken only with the idea of staving off for the moment the insistent demands. It must be remembered that the Annual Wages Bill for staff receiving Rs. 40/- and less and between Rs. 40/- and Rs. 100/- comes to nearly 12.5 and 7.7 crores respectively and the provision of the sum of only 28 lacs does not certainly show that the staff are going to be benefited in any way. Sir George Rainy was shrewd enough to modify his remarks by stating that as a need for reducing the rates and fares has to be recognized, no radical measures can be hoped for in the near future, to improve the abnormaly low wage conditions of the staff. This is certainly not an encouraging statement; specially in view of the fact that the Government Member recently stated in reply to an interpellation in the Assembly that they did not propose to ratify the minimum wage convention, even like Washington Hours' Convention.

INSECURITY OF SERVICE.

Secondly, the Government has to tackle seriously the question of redress of the universal grievance of insecurity of service on the Railways, a grievance which can be remedied by sympathy and without any financial liability on the part of the Government who must realize that many of the industrial disputes occurring in India have their origin on complaints regarding treatment accorded to the staff in the shape of unjustifiable discharge or ill-treatment.

HOURS OF DUTY.

Thirdly, Sir George Rainy admitted that the Government "have not yet succeded in fully carrying out the obligations incurred by the ratification of Washington and Geneva conventions and it is clearly a matter of public importance that there should be no delay. It should not be forgotten that the delay in the enforcement of these Conventions has meant the infliction of so much loss of deserved income in the shape of loss of over-time, and additional employment in the Railway services.

We have to urge upon the Government the immediate necessity of appointing 'a Competent authority', with proper Labour representation to regulate the practial application of these Conventions. Apart from this, the Washington Convention limit of 60 hours' week for India is excessive and has to be curtailed for the Railway workers who have to work day and night without Holidays. The necessity of revision of the Convention on this matter has to be brought to the notice of the International Labour Office. Moreover, the resolution passed at the Washington Conference in 1919 is quite clear that our demand for 48 hours week is not prejudiced by the 60 hour maximum limit, in the present Convention. Let us hope that the new additional Member of the Railway Board whose appointment 18 months ago, would have, in the opinion of the Commerce Member, completed the work of enforcing these Conventions will be able to make a satisfactory solution of the grievances in respect of Hours of work, within a few months.

STANDARDISATION.

The Federation, in addition to demanding improvement in the conditions, is also going to urge upon the Government the necessity of standardisation of working conditions on all the State-owned Railways. Wide divergency of service conditions of the staff, performing same or similar work, is a fertile source of discontent, and is a bar for the improvement of conditions of service on Railways which have the misfortune to be connected with Railways having less favourable service conditions.

APPEAL FOR BETTER ORGANISATION.

These and other matters will form the subject of a lengthy discussion at the ensuing meeting with the Railway Board, and I want you to remember that the success of the efforts of the Federation on behalf of the Railwaymen will depend on the sanctions behind the demands, and the need of the hour is intense organization which shall enforce into application the legitimate elementary rights of the workers, no matter whether Trade Disputes Bill or a hundred similar measures pass through the legislature. If only we put up a united fight, I am sure the Railwaymen will soon be able to achieve substantial improvements in their working conditions and it is on this hope, I appeal to one and all of you to strengthen your unions, by swelling its numbers to the maximum possible extent and stand by the mandates of your representatives through thick and thin in all their struggles on your behalf to secure the redress of your grievances by all peaceful and legitimate means.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.

—:o:—

PUBLIC HEALTH DIRECTOR'S WARNING

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

In view of the prevalance of cholera at Benares and several other places in Northern India and the possibility of the monsoons being delayed in this Presidency, the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay has issued instructions to all Assistant Directors of Public Health to take timely precautions against outbreaks of the disease in their divisions. The Assistant Directors of Public Health are requested to send their recommendations to the Local Bodies through the Collectors well in advance of the cholera season. They are also directed to call for reports and see that all Local Bodies have provided the necessary means for combating the disease before it breaks out. The Director of Public Health also warns the Local Authorities against the danger of delaying reports to the Public Health Department.

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has about 30,000 readers daily.....eager, interested, live-minded and progressive.

CANONIZATION OF GENERAL DYER

Man Behind Amritsar Tragedy

SELF-INDICTING EVIDENCE BEFORE HUNTER COMMITTEE

Reviewing "General Dyer" By Ian Colvin. (Blackwood 20s.) The Nation says:—

This book is, we imagine, the last act in the canonization of General Dyer. It is a biography of the man who was responsible for the shooting at Amritsar; the jacket of the book informs the reader that that shooting is "the central feature of the book; its moral is that the General was entirely in the right, a military saint betrayed by "the frocks," and that everyone who criticized him was a fool, weakling, traitor, or scoundrel. This canonization of the General, which has been proceeding ever since he was allowed to resign, is a curious phenomenon. The massacre at Amritsar is happily one of those incidents which have been extremely rare in British history it was entirely contrary to the traditions of British law and administration, civil or military—not to speak of humanity; it was committed just after a war when men's judgment was still warped or unbalanced by passions, notably those of fear and hate. The action of General Dyer was investigated by the Hunter Committee, the European members of which were, in addition to Lord Hunter, a Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, a member of the Indian Civil Service, the Officer Commanding the Peshawar Division, and an Anglo-Indian merchant resident in Lucknow. His action was condemned by the Majority Report of this Committee, signed by the European members: it was condemned by the Government of India; it was condemned by the House of Commons. The honesty and good faith of the General were not questioned, but it was felt almost universally that a lack of judgment and acceptance of standards of action repudiated by this country had led him to commit an act of "frightfulness," as Mr. Churchill called it, which, now that the war was over, most people looked back on with horror and disgust.

THE BARE FACTS.

It might be expected that those who count themselves peculiarly fitted to be the guardians of British honour would do their best to allow the world to forget the unfortunate General and his action at Amritsar. Far from it. They conduct a regular campaign for turning General Dyer into a saint, a martyr, and a hero. The answer to this lamentable campaign are the bare facts. It is worth while, therefore, recording the bare facts about the shooting in Amritsar, facts which even his defenders cannot deny. On April 10th, 1919, there was rioting in Amritsar; the mob was fired upon and several people were killed or wounded; the mob then got completely out of control, sacked and burnt banks, &c., killed four Europeans, and brutally assaulted a European lady. General Dyer reached Amritsar on the evening of the 11th. Martial law was proclaimed and all meetings were prohibited. On April 13th a meeting of about 10,000 persons gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh, an open space surrounded by buildings with narrow approaches. The meeting was addressed by orators. The meeting was unarmed, though it is probable that a certain number of people had "lathis". General Dyer marched a column of about fifty men to the spot, and within ten seconds of his arrival opened fire upon the crowd. The crowd showed no sign of attacking; in fact, it tried to disperse. But Dyer gave it no warning and no time to disperse. He opened fire on it and continued firing for ten minutes. When the mob, in its efforts to get away, split into two halves, Dyer "gave orders to direct fire on these two crowds." The troops fired 1,650 rounds. According to the Hunter Committee 379 persons were killed and probably three times that number wounded.

DYER'S SELF-INDICTING CONFESSION.

Before the Hunter Committee Dyer made it quite clear why he had acted in this way. He admitted that he could probably have dispersed the crowd without firing. But then, as he said "they would all come back and laugh at me, and I considered I would be making myself a fool." (Presumably it is better that 379 persons should be shot down in cold blood than that one British General should be laughed at.) He considered that the events in Amritsar were part of general uprising or rebellion He fired on the crowd not to disperse it, but in order to create an impression upon and strike terror into the rest of the Punjab.

Well, there are the facts, and everyone can form their own opinion upon them. For our part, we think that the vast majority of English people repudiate Dyer's action, and that the attempt to turn a man who, through an error of judgment, committed this horrible act into a hero and a saint is doing no service either to his memory or to their country.

FASCISM NOT FOR EXPORT

Mussolini-Chamberlain Pourparlers

The Florence Correspondent of the "Observer" writes in mail week:—

Sir Austen Chamberlain's visit to Florence, which seemed to be of a purely private nature, has been changed into an event of political importance by his unexcepted meeting with Signor Mussolini, who motored from Forli where he was spending Easter with his family, on purpose to have a conversation with the British Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Sir Austen was kind enough to give a special interview to The Observer at Villa "La Ginosa," where he and Lady Chamberlain have joined their daughter, who is finishing her education in Florence.

I told Sir Austen that everyone was eager to know the subjects of his interview with Signor Mussolini, and that there was a general idea that it had special reference to Reparations and to the lowering of Italy's quota towards the Allies in the event of Germany's debt burden being lowered. The answer was:—

"No such suggestion was made. Mussolini and I both hope for and expect from the labours of the Experts a solution such as all the interested Powers can accept; and, if our hopes are realised, we anticipate that another great step forward to normal conditions will become possible."

THE LATERAN TREATY.

I asked Sir Austen for his opinion on a possible repercussion of the Lateran Treaty on Roman Catholics in England.

"I am scarcely qualified to pronounce an opinion, but on the whole I think they are pleased and are glad to see the end of an old quarrel. I do not think they share the fears expressed in some Catholic countries. We English are insular or, if you consider the Empire as a whole, universal, not Continental, which enables us to look at events and situations with a certain amount of detachment. This, in my opinion, is a factor for peace: but really I cannot give an opinion about the Conciliation: we must wait to see results. It was a great surprise to most people, indeed, did not think it would come so soon perhaps in another fifty years, let us say."

FASCISM "NOT FOR EXPORT."

"Do you think the new Corporative Parliament is a great step forward towards something new in government and likely to inspire other countries to emulate Italy?"

"Here again, I know too little as yet to form an opinion. It is all very interesting, but at the same time I cannot see the same kind of experiment in England. As Mussolini has said 'Fascism is not for export.' It is my conviction that one of the dangers in Europe to-day is the tendency of Parties to cross frontiers. The internal affairs of another country do not concern us. Italy has acquired a government suitable to her genius, and Fascism is gradually forming a system and revolving a philosophy much more upon Renaissance traditions than upon those of the Risorgimento."

"Do you think that the Fascist system is likely to endanger peace? You withnessed the impressive review on Monday of 15,000 Tuscan youths in all their martial ardour, dreaming and working for a greater Italy?"

"No," answered Sir Austen with emphasis. "I do not see the danger. Mussolini is intent upon instilling a spirit of patriotism into the new generation and of confidence in themselves and in Italy; but he wants peace . . . he needs peace for his work of reconstruction. He is a big man, and would inevitably have come to the front in any country. He is a Fascist because he is an Italian, but he would have been among the leaders anywhere. Mussolini is endeavouring to correct the faults which their previous history engendered, perhaps inevitably, in his countrymen."

"You have great sympathy with Italy, Sir Austen?"

"Well, there has always been sympathy between England and Italy, and no grave subject of conflict exists between these two countries; relations between them are excellent. My experience of Mussolini is that, once he has given his word, he keeps it. He is direct to deal with, and I like him."

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

"There is considerable uneasiness in some high quarters in Italy about the close collaboration between England and France."

To this Sir Austen answered very deliberately:

"It is contrary to my whole conception of international policy that the good relations of two nations should be regarded as detrimental to the interests of a third party. I know it has been said that I am 'in the pocket of' France. I seek to inspire confidence and cultivate good relations with all countries. Where I have laid my hand it has not been to stir up jealousy, but to remove suspicion, and during these four years I have worked for peace. Peace and friendship between other nations always serve the interests of England in the long run, for our paramount interest is peace.

"As to the special charge that I am too friendly to France, observe, I beg you, that it is on the foundation of that friendship that I have helped to build our common reconciliation with Germany. Ramsay MacDonald rightly did the same. He did not pursue the rather angry exchange of notes which had passed between Curzon and Poincare. Instead, he wrote a personal and very friendly letter to the President du Conseil, beginning: 'My dear Prime Minister,' and seeking to rebuild a common policy.

"It is important to note that to secure French support for the Dawes scheme Ramsay MacDonald had to mention the magic word 'Security.' Locarno was the fulfilment of this pledge and at the same time the first approach to Germany as an equal. From the first meeting of Locarno, Germany was received as an equal to discuss matters. There was no attempt to dictate to her. Was Germany better off when France and England quarrelled and the Ruhr was occupied, or since France and England have recovered confidence in each other and the Locarno Treaty was signed?"

ITALY'S COLONIES.

"What chance do you see of colonial expansion for Italy?"

"Well, I am a believer in the future of the Italian colonies in North Africa. They need time, patience, and capital for their development, but I have not the slightest doubt that this development will come in time. It has taken generations to make habitable and to build up the prosperity of not a few of the British possessions, and it will need the same patience and perseverance on the part of Italy; but I am confident that these qualities will be forthcoming. Certainly they will be if Mussolini succeeds in penetrating his countrymen with his own indomitable spirit."

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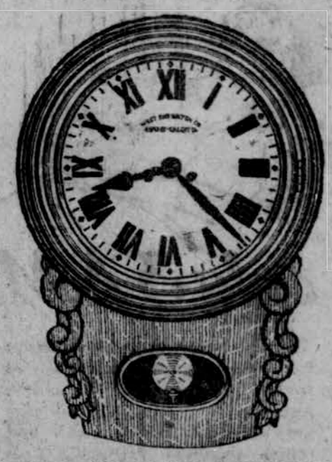

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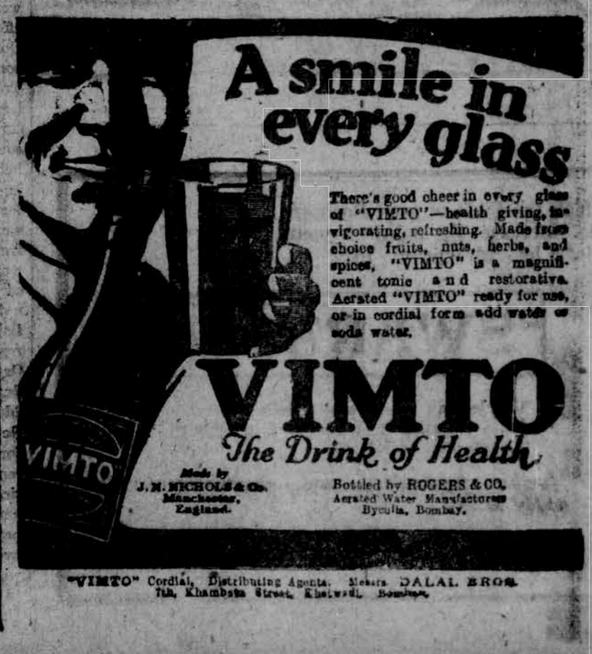
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STOCKS AND SHARES

Mill Shares Steady

SHORT COVERING IN STEEL SHARES

BOMBAY, April 29.

Cotton Mill Shares ruled very steady on good demand fairly large transfer business. The buying was influenced on prospects of an early settlement of the mill strike. Bombay Dyeings improved to Rs. 796|4 and Century to Rs. 350 while Fazal were quoted as hign as 790 and Pearls at Rs. 430. There was some liquidation at this level and the market closed rather steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT GLANCE

—:o:—

Bombay, April 29.

Bombay Dyeing 780,77,90,95,90,91
Century 340,46,50,45,43,45
Colaba 120,21
Crescent 120,21
Fazul 791,87,95,100,698,97
Indore 382,78
Madhowji 36
Nagpur 460,61,65,66,65,66
New Great 198,201
Pearl 42[illegible]5,26,29,26,25,26
Simplex 56,57
Swadeshi 408,12,13,15
Burma 795,96,95,96,95
Hydro 1182,35,38,37
Tram 137
Deff. 216,18,17,15,14,13-2
Ord. 61-4,12,8,61,60,12,61,60,6
Bundi 19-6,2,4
Indian 305,6,8,10,8,6,8
Katni Ord. 2|5
Ahrock 266,70,72,73

There was considerable buying of Tata Iron Steel shares and some shorts were active buyers. The undertone was very good. Tata Hydros were firm and the transfer difference was Rs. 8|12 at a discount. Burmahs and Cements were steady. There was good demand for Tata Steel Second Preference shares there was no demand for Bank Shares. Government securities were very steady with transfer premium of annas 2 1|2 against buyers of ready. To-morrow is the last day for transfer business and squareing up May contracts.

Messrs. Patel and Ramdutt in their report issued to-day give the following highest and lowest rates of some active mill shares during the past 5 years to have comparative idea of the ruling prices:—

Bombay Dyeing Highest 1924 913-12; 1925 1200; 1926 961-4; 1927 1011-4; 1928 956-4

Bombay Dyeing Lowest 1924 637-8 1925 725; 1926 841-4; 1927 896-4; 1928 785.

Century Highest 1924 472-8; 1925 592-8; 1926 438-12; 1927 533-12; 1928 470.

Century Lowest 1924 325; 1925 297-8; 1926 348-12; 1927 387-8; 1928 362-8.

Fazal Highest 1924 990; 1925 1087-8; 1926 927-8; 1927 976-4; 1928 908-12.

Fazal Lowest 1924 [illegible]27-8; 1925 722-8; 1926 807-8; 1927 850; 1928 738-12.

Pearl Highest 1924 640; 1925 620; 1926 562-8; 1927 638; 1928 607-8.

Pearl Lowest 1924 465; 1925 382-8; 1926 450; 1927 487-8; 1928 480.

Nagpur Highest 1924 585; 1925 556-4; 1926 552-8; 1927 573-12; 1928 532-8.

Nagpur Lowest 1924 447-8; 1925 425; 1926 458-12; 1927 505; 1928 476-4.

Swadeshi Highest 1924 670; 1925 680; 1926 526-4; 1927 555; 1928 533-12.

Swadeshi Lowest 1925 451-4; 1925 410; 1926 442-8; 1927 506-4; 1928 453-12.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, April 27.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 335.
Apollo 60 nil 4-5.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 170.
Bharat (500) 10y 65.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 152-8.
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 791-4
Bombay Industrial (20) 8
Bradbury (250) Nil 145
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y x.d. 345
Central India 100f xd 466-4
Ceylon 100 nil 22|8
Colaba Land Mill 100 116-4
Crescent 100 9f 121-4
Currimbhoy 250 nil 128-12
David 250 nil 222|8
Dawn 250 10y 495 xd.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-9-0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 7|8 172 8
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93|12
Elphinstone 100 nil 5-8.
Fazulbhoy 250 697-8
Finlay 100 10y 87|8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 2|8 123-12
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1700
Indian Bleaching, etc. 100 10f 236-4
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1225
Indore Malwa 100 13|12f 378-12
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 10 nil, 10.
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2300
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 73-12.
Kohinoor 10|3|10 178-12
Laxmi Cotton 250 15 xd 1510.
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 7
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 36|4
Madras United 250 7|8i 445
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 975
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73|12
Minerva 80 nil 78
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 1080.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 86|4
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 165
New City of Bombay 100 nil 7|8
New Great Eastern 200 10y 201-4
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y 50
Pearl 210 19f 426-4
Phoenix 100 30y xd 342-8
Premier 10 nil 5|8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8|8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5|8 63|12
Sholapur 1000 10f 5380.
Simplex 250 nil 57-8
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 7
Swadeshi 100 20f xd 415
Swan Mills 25 nil 85.
Tata Mills 25 nil 40.
Vishnu Cotton 500 4|1 X.D. 2200.
Western India Spinning 1,000 6 940

BANKS.

Bank of India 50|2 8f 102-4
Baroda 500 0|8 77
Central 250 21
Eastern 25 xd. 87|8
Imperial 500 40f xd 1402-8
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 348-12.
Union 5|11 3-11
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 120

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10|0|0 54f 19-4
Central India Mining 7-10
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 98
Indian Cement 220 nil 305
New India Assurance 51y 21-4
Katni Cement Ord 105 10 205
Punjab Cement 100 nil 11-4
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 155.
Shivrajpur 20 2|11 xd. 19-6.
United Cement 100 6y 82

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Frantej 400 31|11|0f 775
Amritsar Patti 100 3|10|0f 120|8
Central Provinces 96-8
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 98
Gujarat 100 2|4|3f 81
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4|12|6y 90
Larkhana 100 1f 86
Mandra Bhon 90 1|15|2f 70|8
Mymensingh 100 2|11|6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85|4
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2|4|3 90
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2|6|9f 95
Sind Light 100 5|7 135
Tapty Valley xd. 653-12.
Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6, 8y 127|xd
Surat Electric O. 100 5|7y 130
Andhra Valley Ord 10,0092 575
Bombay Tramway Ord. XD. 137-8.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1237-8
Tata Power 70,000 nil 443-12
Karachi Electricity 100 2|4i 143|12
Poona Electricity 100 7y 137|8

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sahapathy 500 80 4-20 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17|8y 212|8
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20 265
New Berar 500 70y 797|8
New Mofussil 400 30y 500
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 480

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 4|12
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1|4y 45
Empire of India Life 100 30|52
Jupitar General Insurance Ord. 11|4 10-2.
New India Assurance 6y 21-4
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 1995.
Vulcan 10 0|8|0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0|5|0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Attock Oil 1 nil 39
Attock Oil 1 nil 30
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P.
Paid 200 40y 510
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 200 12y 208-12
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 24|4
B. Burma T Corporation 125 795
Baroda Corp. 10 As. 6-4 11|12
Jost Engineering 50, 54-13|8, 18/
Kemp 200 15 197|8
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 180

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)
342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Bombay, April 29.

	Rs. a. p.
KHADI.	Per lb.
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 9
Toyo Potdar	0 11 6
Moon	0 11 9
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.)	Per lb.
Century 91-1/2-92.1/2	1 0 3
Century 6404-8705	1 0 6
Fazal (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pehlad	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	0 15 6
Ganga Ghat	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight). No. 5202, 5303.	Per lb.
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
David	1 0 9
Moon	1 0 9
Phoenix	1 0 9
Dinshaw Gaumukh	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH—Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In.	Per lb.
Textile (Hand)	0 15 3
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 3
Century (Bugle)	0 15 3
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 15 6
Manekji (Kunda)	0 14 3
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 9
Rachael	0 14 9
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 14 6
Maher	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 14 9
Moon	0 15 0
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 15 6
Textile	0 15 6
Century	0 15 3
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.	Per lb.
Spring (Balance)	1 1 3
Jacob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 0
Port Canning, 1,000 45 632|8	
Scindia Steam 10-6	
Moon Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 1 0
3842 Mayer	1 0 9
DHOOTIES 10 yards	
Spring (balance)	1 0 3
Century	1 0 0
Jacob	1 0 0
Moon Mill	1 0 0
	Per Piece.
1386 Tata	2 14 6
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	12 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 14 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 13 0
8383	9 12 0
3810	
yards 120	20 12 0
9898	10 14 0
6300	10 15 0
44000	9 2 0
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	9 0 0
DUKDI 12-13-14 yards.	
Kanta	1 2 0
Phoenix	1 2 6
Framji	1 2 6
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. 5 to 9 yards.	Per lb.
China	1 0 9
Moon	1 1 0
Simplex	1 0 0
Yards 10.	
China	1 0 9
Moon	1 0 9
Simplex	1 0 0

Tata Construction 30 4y 50.
Tata Iron Defd 213-2
Tata Iron Ord 60-6

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 114
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 86
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 103
Tata Hydro B. 8 110
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7.1/2 p.c. 103
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c. £105
Andhra Valley B. 8 104
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100 4/13

LONDON BULLION MARKET

—:o:—

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. have issued the following report under dated London 3rd April:—

The Bank of Engand gold reserve against notes amounted to £153,331,560 on the 27th ultimo (as compared with £152,442,839 on the previous Wednesday,) and represents a decrease of £574,749 since the 29th April 1925—when an effective gold standard was resumed.

About £800,000 bar gold from South Africa was offered in the open market to-day. The Bank of England secured £702,100—as shown in the figures below—the balance being taken for India and the Trade.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced, showing a net influx of £702,634 during the week under review:—

	Received.
March 28th	£584
March 30th	nil
April 2nd	£750,000
April 3rd	£702,100
	Withdrawn.
March 28th	nil
March 30th	£750,000
April 2nd	nil
April 3rd	nil

The movements on the 30th ultimo and the 2nd instant were in sovereigns 'set aside' and 'released' respectively—apparently and end of the quarter operation. The receipt to-day was in bar gold from South Africa.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 25th ultimo to mid-day on the 2nd instant:—

IMPORTS.

Netherlands	£1,000,000
British South Africa	20,135
Other countries	2,070
	£1,022,205

EXPORTS.

Switzerland	£13,702
Germany	22,700
British India	32,429
Other countries	15,805
	£84,636

The Import of £1,000,000 from the Netherlands is again shown under the heading "coin of legal tender in the United Kingdom."

The Southern Rhodesian gold out-put for the month of February last amounted to 44,551 ounces, as compared with 46,231 ounces for January 1929 and 46,286 ounces for February 1928.

SILVER.

Owing to the Easter Holidays business in the Silver Market has been restricted, during the week under review, to three working days. China has continued to sell and, with America disposed to offer more freely, the burden of support has lain with the Indian Bazaars, the latter having secured a fair amount of silver for near shipment. Supplies have been forthcoming with a little more freedom than of late and prices have, in consequence, eased as compared with those ruling last week.

The quotations for cash and two months' delivery were to-day quoted level at 25 7|8d. per ounce standard.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 25th ultimo to mid-day on the 2nd instant:—

IMPORTS.

Mexico	£117,997
Canada	22,431
Other countries	2,685
	£143,023

EXPORTS.

British India	£78,127
Straits Settlements	42,982
Other countries	1,540
	£122,649

The stock in Shanghai on the 28th ultimo consisted of about 76,800,000 ounces in sycee, 116,000,000 dollars and 9,320 silver bars, as compared with about 76,300,000 ounces in sycee, 115,000,000 dollars and 9,200 silver bars on the 23rd ultimo.

Statistics for the month of March last are appended:—

Bar Silver per oz. std.

	Cash delivery.	Two Mos. delivery.
Highest price	26.1/8d.	26.1/4d.
Lowest price	25.7/8d.	25.7/8d.
Average price	26.000c.	26.044d.
	Bar Gold per oz. fine.	
Highest price	84s/11.1/2d.	
Lowest price	84s/10.3/4d.	
Average price	84s/11.30d.	

Quotations during the week:—

	Bar Silver per oz. std.
Mar. 28th	25.15/16d. cash 26.—d.
Apr. 2nd	25.15/16d. cash 26.—d.
Apr. 3rd	25. 7/8d. cash 25.7/8d.

	Bar Gold per oz. fine.
Mar. 28th 2 mos	84s/11.1/2d.
Apr. 2nd 2 mos	84s/11.1/2d.
Apr. 3rd 2 mos	84s/10.1/4d.
Average for the above 3 days	25.916d. cash 25.938d.
3 days 2 mos	84s/11.05d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively 3/16d. and 1/4d. below those fixed a week ago.

WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT

(Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

Heavy Goods.—Have been a weak market and a considerable drop in rates has occurred during the past week. Mills have been disinclined to operate in the present state of the market, but a considerable volume of goods changed hands as prices fell. The business transacted, which was largely covering, and of a general character has been readily met by second hands. We close quiet.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrates for October at Rs. 34/8/0; D. W. Salt Bags for April at Rs. 36/8/0; B Twills for Ready at Rs. 40/8/0 to Rs. 38/8/0. for April at Rs. 40/8/0 to Rs. 38/8/0, for May/June at Rs. 40/0/0, for July at Rs. 41/8/0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 45/12/0 to Rs. 45/0/0, for April at Rs. 45/12/0 to Rs. 45/0/0, for May, May/June and June/July at Rs. 46/0/0; Liverpool Twills (41-1/2 inch. by 24 inch. bd.) for October at Rs. 47/0/0 basis to Rs. 46/4/0 basis; Twill Sugars (6 by 8) for April and May at Rs. 46/8/0; Cuban Sugars for Ready at Rs. 54/0/0, for October/December at Rs. 53/8/0 to Rs. 52/0/0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugars (6 by 8) for Ready at Rs. 47/8/0 to Rs. 47/6/0, for April at Rs. 47/8/0 to Rs. 47/0/0, for May at Rs. 46/8/0; Grainsacks (3-1/4 lbs.) for May at Rs. 62/8/0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 40/8/0 to Rs. 38/8/0, for April at Rs. 40/8/0 to Rs. 38/8/0, for May/June at Rs. 40/0/0, for July at Rs. 41/8/0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 45/12/0 to Rs. 45/0/0, for April at Rs. 45/12/0 to Rs. 45/0/0, for May, May/June and June/July at Rs. 46/0/0; Woolpacks for May/June and June at Rs. 2/0/0, for July at Rs. 2/1/6.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July at Rs. 41/12/0, for August at Rs. 41/12/0, for August/September at Rs. 43/4/0 to Rs. 42/0/0, for September at Rs. 43/4/0 to Rs. 41/8/0, for September/October at Rs. 42/4/0, for November/March at Rs. 41/10/0; Woolpacks for May/June and June at Rs. 2/0/0, for July at Rs. 2/1/6, for April/June and July 1930 at Rs. 2/0/0; Woolpacks (11-1/2 lbs.) for May/June 1929 at Rs. 2/1/0 basis; A. Twills (48 inch.) for July at Rs. 49/4/0 basis, for November at Rs. 47/12/0 basis.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for September at Rs. 30/8/0, for September/October at Rs. 31/0/0; Heavy Cees for July/March at Rs. 39/8/0, for January/March at Rs. 41/0/0; Heavy Cees (2 inch. blue stripe) for April at Rs. 41/0/0; A Twills for April/June and May/June at Rs. 47/8/0, for June at Rs. 46/8/0, for January/March at Rs. 48/0/0 to Rs. 47/0/0; A. Twills (safety sewn) for April at Rs. 48/0/0, for January/February at Rs. 49/0/0, for January/March at Rs. 50/8/0 to Rs. 49/0/0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 40/8/0 to Rs. 38/8/0, for April at Rs. 40/8/0 to Rs. 38/8/0, for May/June at Rs. 40/0/0, for July at Rs. 41/8/0, for July/September at Rs. 41/12/0, for July/March at Rs. 39/8/0, for August/September at Rs. 41/8/0 for October/December at Rs. 39/8/0, for January at Rs. 39/8/0; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 45/12/0 to Rs. 45/0/0, for April at Rs. 45/0/0, for May, May/June and June/July at Rs. 46/0/0, for July/August at Rs. 46/0/0, for July/March at Rs. 46/0/0.

Hessians.—In sympathy with heavy goods, and following on a succession of good crop reports, this market has also declined. There is not much porter business reported, but covering to a fairly large extent has taken place in 11 porters from April to October, chiefly from second hands. Mills have mostly kept out of the market and little business is reported in the far forward positions. We close rather steadier.

40 in.—8 ozs. for Ready and April at Rs. 15/8/0 to Rs. 15/6/0 to Rs. 15/7/0 to Rs. 14/15/0.

40 in.—7-1/2 ozs. for Ready and April at Rs. 15/9/0 to Rs. 15/8 to Rs. 15/0/0.

9 Porters for May/June at Rs. 15/6/0 to Rs. 15/5/0 to Rs. 15/6/0 to Rs. 14/14/0, for July/September at Rs. 15/2/0 to Rs. 15/1/0 to Rs. 15/2/0 to Rs. 14/10/0, for October/December at Rs. 14/12/0 to Rs. 14/6/0, January/March at Rs. 14/8/0 to Rs. 14/2/0.

40 in.—9 ozs. for April at Rs. 16/8/0 basis.

36 in.—9 ozs./40 in. for April at Rs. 16/4/0 basis.

Hessians Bags 54 by 27 bd. ex 8/40 for July/December at Rs. 32/0/0 to Rs. 31/8/0.

40 in.—10-1/2 ozs. for Ready and April at Rs. 20/3/0 to Rs. 19/12/0.

40 in.—10 ozs. for Ready and April at Rs. 20/3/0 to Rs. 19/12/0.

11 Porters for May/June at Rs. 20/5/0 to Rs. 20/4/0 to Rs. 20/3/0 to Rs. 19/13/0, for June/July at Rs. 20/0/0, for June/September at Rs. 20/4/0 to Rs. 19/12/0, for July/September at Rs. 20/4/0 to Rs. 20/3/0 to Rs. 20/4/0 to Rs. 19/12/0, for 7th October at Rs. 19/12/0, for October at Rs. 19/8/0 to Rs. 19/6/0, for October/December at Rs. 19/0/0 to Rs. 18/15/0 to Rs. 19/0/0 to Rs. 18/8/0, for January/March at Rs. 18/11/0 to Rs. 18/10/0 to Rs. 18/11/0 to Rs. 18/8/0.

36 in.—12 ozs./40 in. for October/December at Rs. 20/8/0 basis to Rs. 20/4/0 basis.

English Bran Bags (18 ozs.) for May/July at Rs. 35/12/0.

Australian Bran Bags (20 ozs.) for July/September at Rs. 39/0/0.

LATEST COTTON NEWS

Credit Stringency

—:o:—

MR. PRICE'S OPINION

Mr. Theodore H. Price has sent the following cable.

Decline on credit stringency, large acreage, favourable crop prospects, smaller goods demand, expect only temporary recovery presently.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

(1) Light to moderate rain in Central and Eastern Belts. Western Belt generally fair. All balance entire Belt partly cloudy.

(2) Between Midnight and Daylight no precipitation cool nights.

COTTON PIECE GOODS

Calcutta's Trade

DIVERSION TO BOMBAY AND KARACHI

The restrictions against importing certain styles of cotton piece goods imposed by the Calcutta Marwari Chamber of Commerce on its members have caused so much trade to be diverted from that port to its two western rivals, Bombay and Karachi, that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is viewing the matter with anxious concern says a correspondent of the "Financial Times."

The latter body recently addressed a letter to the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, which, "inter alia", stated:—

"The position that is being created is, in fact, that it is sought to limit business to what are considered to be profitable buying periods and for strictly specified and restricted shipments. It will inevitably follow—it is indeed, already happening—that buying comes to be an effort both to strike the bottom of the market and to secure shipment dates.

"Not unnaturally, shippers in Manchester are on account of their previous experience, not disposed to undertake the risks of securing the necessary shipment dates, and the consequence is that business for this market is restricted and is diverted from Calcutta to other ports. . ."

As a matter of fact, the Calcutta Marwari Chamber of Commerce has seen fit to close no less than five months this year with respect to certain styles of white goods—namely. March-April-May and September-October. Last year the closed months were five consecutive ones. March to July inclusive.

There is, of course, much to be said in favour of retricting imports of cloth when market conditions are abnormally bad—as, for example, in the year 1926, when heavy overbuying in the early months (January and February) was followed later by a series of communal riotings, not merely in the northern quarter of Calcutta, where Burra Bazaar (the cloth market) is situated, but also in various parts of India.

OVER-RESTRICTION IN 1928.

Heavy arrivals of piece-goods led to enormous congestions of stocks, for which it was a matter of great difficulty to find storage accommodation. The restrictions were, therefore, in the circumstances very wise and subsequent events justified the action of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, for dealers' hands were sufficiently clear of stock by January, 1927, to enable them to take liberal advantage of cheap cotton and replace their requirements by heavy forward purchases.

It would seem that the restrictions for 1928 have not been warranted on such a big scale. Stocks of white goods in the chief distributing centres up-country are reported to be light, and dealers in Calcutta are understood to have made fair profits on these goods against October-December 1928 shipment, though the general returns for the year are reported to have been disappointing.

Moreover, both Bombay and Karachi seized the opportunity afforded by the Calcutta restrictions of buying Calcutta styles for the closed shipment period and apparently have repeated the action this year in respect of the further months of restriction.

Thus, by restricting trade the Marwaris of Calcutta are deliberately driving trade away from their own market to the other side of India in exactly the same way as the Cotton Yarn Association drove trade out of Lancashire into the hands of foreign competitors in Japan and on the Continent when the American section of spinners elected to curtail production.

The Calcutta Marwaris are a shrewd, level-headed lot of men. Successive years of trading losses have caused them to bring in restrictions. In former times these were not loyally observed but trade has been so bad in recent years—always excepting 1927—that there has been no temptation to break away.

When, therefore, the Calcutta dealers see for themselves their own trade passing to Bombay or Karachi they are not likely to be slow in realizing that the restrictions have been overdone.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 29th.

Mundra, Fitt, Karachi.
Goldenfels, Schwarz, Karachi.
Cracovia, Quarantitto, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

April 30th.

Englistan, Monday, Jeddah.
Badarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.
Yamagata Maru, Tanaka, Kobe.

LOADING.

April 29th.

Steamer Rajput for Calcutta.
Steamer Cracovia for Trieste.

S. S. Mundra:—The M. M. Coy's steamer Mundra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Goldenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd., steamer Goldenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Cracovia:—The L. T. Coy's steamer Cracovia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Triste, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Badarpur:—The B. S. O. S. and D. Coy's steamer Badarpur, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S. S. Yamagata Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yamagata Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.

S. S. Englistan:—The M. K. Khalili's steamer Englistan, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with 346 pilgrims.

-NEW INDIA-
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
,, Subscribed	,,	3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up	,,	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,27,80,246

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Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

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Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road:
General Manager R. J. DUFF

66 MILES ON 1 GALLON OF GAS.

Walter Critchlow, 1711A St., Wheaton, Ill., U. S. A., has patented a Vapor Moisture Gas Savor and Carbon Eliminator for all Autos and Engines that beats any ever got out.

Old Fords report as high as 66 miles on 1 gallon. New Fords 55.

Other makes report amazing increases of 1|4 to 1|2 more.

Mr. Critchlow offers to send 1 to introduce. He also wants County and State Agencies everywhere to make dol. 250 to dol. 1,000 per month.

Write him in English to-day. W. Critchlow, 1711A St., Wheaton, Ill., U. S. A.

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THE
JUPITER
INSURANCE CO.
is such a friend of yours because it belongs to India.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

BOMBAY TUESDAY APRIL 30 1929

THE
JUPITER
Head Office is in BOMBAY and so it is prompt in attending to all your demands.

A TWO-FOLD PROBLEM

—:o:—

Moral and Physical Disarmaments

CHAMBERLAIN WAXES ELOQUENT ON U. S. PEACE-PROPOSALS

LONDON, April 29.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, in a speech at Wakefield delivered his pronouncement regarding what he described as a "notable declaration" made by Mr. Gibson, Principal American Delegate to the Preparatory Conference of Disarmament at Geneva. He said that M. Gibson's declaration was notable in many ways. "It has, I think, paved the way for a real advance in that movement towards disarmament which all the world desires and needs, but it has special interest for us because it shows once again how close in these matters are the policies of the United States and Great Britain and how similar is our outlook and our view-point.

PRELIMINARY TO PHYSICAL DISARMAMENT

Mr. Gibson had dwelt on the importance which the signature of the Kellog Pact had for the problem of Disarmament. I agree with him. It is something like four years ago that speaking in the Assembly of the League at Geneva, I said that moral disarmament was preliminary to physical disarmament of nations. Mr. Gibson expressing the opinion of his Government and of President Hoover dwells upon the new outlook which we ought to bring to these matters in the light of solemn engagements which we have taken not to have recourse to war as an Instrument of policy. But our agreement does not stop there. Mr. Gibson defines the purpose and the object of the United States as being to secure in the naval field not merely the limitation of armaments but the reduction of armaments and reduction which shall not be applied to this or that class only but shall be applied to every class of vessel.

BRITAIN'S FULL AGREEMENT WITH US.

I have already in the House of Commons, and the Premier already in the country has expressed our full adherence to, and our acceptance of, this policy so declared by the United States, because between them and us there is no difference of purpose and no difference of principle. We too desire not merely the limitation but the reduction of armaments. We too desire not merely a partial reduction applied to certain classes of warships but reduction applied throughout the whole field of naval construction, and as between them and us I do not hesitate to declare my profound conviction that at no time would an arrangement have been difficult, for between them and us war is a contingent that no sane or responsible man will contemplate as a possibility of policy which he pursues. If we had to consider only their needs and ours long ago we would made broad and large gentlemen's agreement expressive of confidence that we have in one another—of confidence that we have that each of us signed these international undertakings in good faith—and with a resolve to keep them in spirit as well as in letter. We could have said to them: Trusting to you that you will build what is required for your needs, we will build only what is required for the necessities of our defences and in considering our defences we do not have to consider naval forces of the United States.'

THE PROBLEM.

"What was the problem?" continued Sir Austen Chamberlain. "I stated in last February in words which I venture to repeat to-day, that it was not whether the Navy of the United States would be equal to our own. We had accepted fully and with intention parity with the United States. It was not that they wanted reduction and we did not. We desired reduction as earnestly as they. As I said in Frebruary, the problem is to find some equation by which we car measure naval strength so that the parity which both Nations desiremay be realised and reached at a level which indicates not any increase in the armaments of the world but reduction. And the significance. The importance and the hopefulness of the statement which Mr. Gibson made the other day is that by suggesting new criteria of comparison he has made it easier to find a standard by which reduction may be fixed, whilst taking account of different circumstances and different needs of powers which are concerned.

QUESTION OF TRAINED RESERVES.

But Mr. Gibson made a second, and in its way, an equally remarkable contribution to this problem only yesterday. He turned from Naval Armaments to Land armaments Again observe how similar the standpoint and outlook of the United States are to that of our own country. Mr. Gibson said, speaking on the question of trained reserves, that the Government of the United States would have desired that those trained reserves should be included in any scheme for limitation and reduction. But recognising that the United States which like this country, maintains but a very small army, scarcely more than the Police force equivalent to the duties which it has to discharge realising that countries so situated could not dictate great military nations of the Continent with their different systems and different traditions—Mr. Gibson said that while that was the desire of the United States, they would not insist upon it in deference to the feelings and traditions of other countries in the hope that by yielding to their view, those other countries would be led to make a great step forward in the direction in which they all desired to move.

LONG WAY TO GO.

I call your attention to that because only last summer His Majesty's Government and your humble servant were the victims of unmeasured denunciation by both the other parties in the State, because we had said and done exactly what Mr. Gibson said and did yesterday at Geneva. We are told we had made disarmament impossible. We were told that worse than that, we had definitely separated ourselves from the United States and created a real divergence between their policy and ours. Now we see that moved by the same desire to make progress and to find lines upon which progress may be made Mr. Gibson makes the declaration at Geneva for which we were denounced when we made it a year ago. I do not wish to pretend that all the difficulties are over. We have still a long way to go. We have many obstacles to overcome, but I hail American action at Geneva in these last days as a hopeful sign of ultimate disarmament and peace.—B. O. W.

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"SPEED" KNIGHT HONOURED

KING BESTOWS ACCOLADE OF KNIGHTHOOD AT BOGNOR

LONDON, April 28.

The King bestowed on Major Segrave the accolade of Knighthood at Bognor yesterday. After the ceremony, Sir Henry Segrave spent some time with His Majesty and gave his own impressions of the great feat he accomplished on Daytona Beach. Afterwards, Sir Segrave was presented to the Queen and lunched with Her Majesty.

STRUCK BY LIGHTENING

COIMBATORE, April 29.

Two Naickers of Peelammedu were struck by a lightening yesterday. One died immediately and the other is in a precarious condition.—A. P.

MARWARIS DEMAND DOMINION STATUS

—:o:—

SUGGESTIONS TO FIGHT UNEMPLOYMENT

CALCUTTA, April 29.

Presiding over the annual meeting of the Marwari Association yesterday, Rai Badridas Goenka said that the Trades Disputes Bill was a right piece of legislation, and would ensure the much-needed industrial peace. Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill was a controversial measure, raising racial discrimination; but he hoped that the present heat would pass away, and complete accord would be reached so as to ensure the mutual benefit of the interests involved and of the country. They were watching with interest the work of the Simon Commission to which they had submitted memoranda demanding Dominion Status as the ultimate goal. Referring to the unemployment problem, he suggested the formation of a bureau to advise and encourage young men to adopt new lines of business.—Free Press.

MARKED FEATURE OF CONGRESS NOMINATIONS

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POLITICAL SUFFERERS TO INFUSE NEW BLOOD IN NEXT COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, April 29.

One marked feature of the Congress nominations for the ensuing election of the Bengal Legislative Council, is the inclusion of several political sufferers, with a view to infuse new blood in the next Council. Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose declining to stand, Mr. Syamaprasad Mukerjee, son of the late Mr. Ashutosh Mukerjee, has been nominated as the Congress candidate for the University constituency. The Congress has also nominated Mr. Abanish Ray for Bankura in the place of Mr. Jitendralal Banerjee.

It is understood that the Union party will not put up their party candidates; but Maharaja Mymensingh and others will stand individually.—Free Press.

LARGE MATCH FACTORY TO BE STARTED NEAR DELHI

—:o:—

A BOMBAY FIRM'S ENTERPRISE

DELHI, April 29.

It is understood that the Bombay Match Company is contemplating to start a large match factory at Shahdara, three miles from Delhi. It will be equipped with an electric generating plant big enough to run the factory and also to supply power to the whole of Shahdara area. The Government have allotted land for the factory. The idea is to exploit the forest wealth of Kangra, Kashmir and Central India.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI AT VIZAGAPATAM

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PRESENTATION OF PURSE AND ADDRESSES

"DISCARD FOREIGN CLOTH AND REMOVE UNTOUCHABILITY"

VIZAGAPATAM, April 29.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived here yesterday afternoon and was accorded a grand reception. He addressed a monster meeting at Daba Gardens where addresses were presented to him by the Municipality, District Board and Congress Committee, Mr. Gandhi, exhorted the audience to discard foreign cloth, agitate for Government legislation towards total prohibition and work for the removal of untouchability. A purse containing Rs. 2,490 was presented to him.—A. P.

SHIVAJI MEMORIAL IN BHOR STATE

—:o:—

CHIEF SAHEB PERFORMS OPENING CEREMONY

POONA, April 29.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Shivaji Memorial at Hiridoshi in Bhor State was performed by the Chief Saheb of Bhor last evening in the presence of a large gathering of his subjects and distinguished visitors from Poona. In the course of his speech the Chief Saheb paid a tribute to the work of Shivaji and expressed the wish that as in Shivaji's times people worked in harmony, so even to-day all of them who are the descendents of Shivaji and his comrades should work together for the country's uplift.—A. P.

Calcutta April 29.—On the application of Rai Bahadur Dwarkanath Chakrawarthy, ex-Judge of the High Court, and his son Justices Pearson and Mullick issued a rule on the Special Magistrate of Alipur, calling upon him to explain why Criminal Proceedings in his case against the petitioners should not be stayed till the disposal of the civil suit pending against them. The rule is returnable on Friday.—Free Press.

LAHORE BOMB FIND CASE

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RELATIVES ANXIOUS ABOUT TREATMENT OF ACCUSED

LAHORE, April 29.

Mr. Bishannath, Advocate, filed a petition to-day before the District Magistrate, on behalf of Sukh Dev, who was arrested on April 15 last, in the Kashmiri Building, Lahore, along with two others, in connection with the bomb find. The petitioner prayed that the relatives of the accused were anxious to know the whereabouts of Sukhdev, and whether at the time of remand he was not brought before any magistrate. His relatives are suspicious of the treatment meted out to Sukhdev in jail by the police.

It is prayed that counsel of the accused be informed of the date when his remand expires, and that counsel and his uncle be allowed to interview him. It is further prayed that his relatives be allowed to supply him with food and clothing as long as he is an under-trial prisoner, and that he be removed from the jail to the judicial lock-up. If further remand was demanded, the accused be let off on bail.

The District Magistrate has issued notice to the Crown.—Free Press.

ALLEGED PATRICIDE

—:o:—

DELHI SENSATIONAL CASE

DELHI, April 29.

A sensational case of alleged patricide occurred in Delhi yesterday evening. One Bhanna Mall, aged 35, is reported to have murdered his old father enraged at the latter's refusal to hand him over certain money. The alleged murderer's son intervened to save his grandfather, but he was also injured. The old man died soon after. Bhanna Mall has been arrested.—Free Press.

"AS HAPPY AS INNOCENT MEN CAN BE"

—:o:—

DR. ALAM ON MEERUT ACCUSED

DELHI, April 29.

Dr. Alam interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India on his way from Meerut to Lahore stated "the prisoners are as happy as innocent men could be. But they still complain of bad food. Some of them have lost weight and none has been weighed since arrest."

Dr. Alam will file bail applications on behalf of Sohan Singh and Shaukat Usman.—Free Press.

NEW URDU DAILY FOR LAHORE

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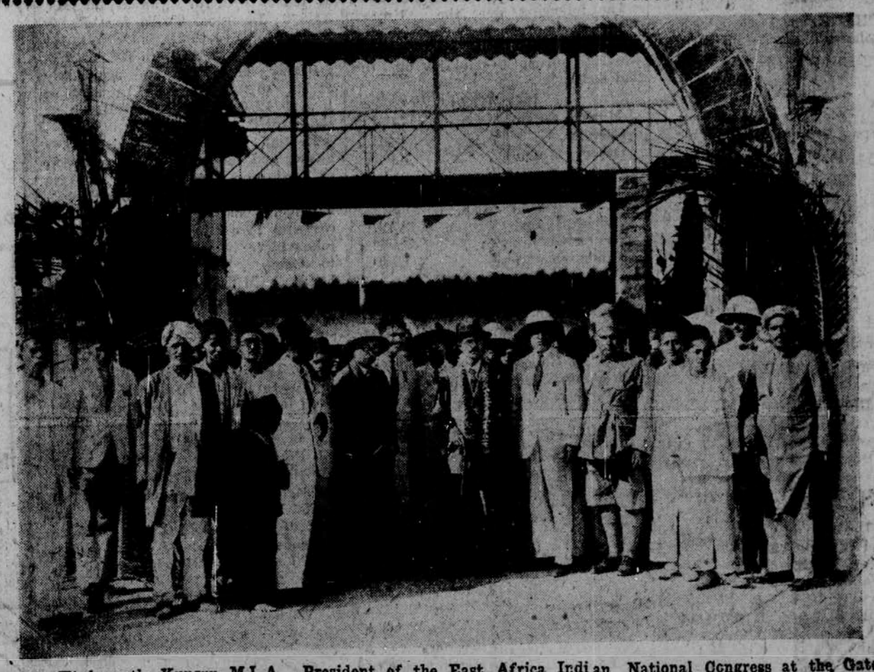
LAHORE, April 29.

A declaration was filed to-day by Pandit Melaram as editor, printer, and publisher of the new Urdu Daily called "Bir Bharat" to be out shortly.—Free Press.



Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru M.L.A., President of the East Africa Indian National Congress at the Gateway of Mombassa Harbour.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN STRIKE SITUATION

Tense Communal Feeling in Mill Area

RECENT RIOT SCENES RE-ENACTED

—:o:—

Labour Leaders Exhort Workers To Be Peaceful

Tense feeling prevails between the Hindus and Mahomedans in the mill area owing to the unpleasant incidents which took place over the "palkhi" processions recently. On Sunday night, the DeLisle Road locality was thrown into considerable excitement, and from 10 p.m. to 3 a.m. on Monday scenes of the riot days were enacted at several places and lathis and brick bats were freely exchanged between Hindus and Mahomedans. Shamsher Mahomedan, was the first victim of the outrage whom the police removed to the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment. Shamsher resided at Madanpura and was passing along Curry Road Bridge on Sunday at about 10-30 p.m. when he was suddenly surrounded by some Hindus armed with lathis and brutally assaulted. On receipt of information Sergeant Kilburn went to the spot and removed him to the K. E. M. Hospital in an unconscious condition. He was bleeding profusely and two stones were found lying by him.

OIL HAWKER ASSAULTED.

Hardly half an hour passed an another outrage took place near Sir Shapoorji Broacha mill. One Gam Paigambar, a hawker in kerosine oil, was going from Worli to Sewree. When he came near the Broacha mill he was assaulted by a mob of Hindus with stones and lathis and rendered unconscious. The police removed him to K. E. M. Hospital where he is lying in a precarious condition. The police have arrested two men in connection with this assault.

FROM FRYING PAN INTO FIRE.

About the same time Hasangul Rakamsha, a Pathan was waylaid by some Hindus near Fergusson Road. He was chased by the mob and he turned towards the B. D. D. chawls at DeLisle Road. Here he found himself in the wrong place as the Hindu residents of the chawl began to pelt stones at him and he was seriously injured. Fortunately, the police station being close by, he was rescued in time and removed to the K. E. M. Hospital for treatment.

The Girni Kamgar Union in Handbills as well as in public meetings exhorted the Hindu-Muslim workers not to collide against one another but to work and live as brethren and comrades.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN STRIKE SITUATION.

The textile industry situation has in no way improved. On Saturday 24 mills worked while on Monday only 14 mills were found working. The three mills of the Wadia group, viz. Textile, Century and Spring were also working in full swing. The following mills were working on Monday. Spring, Chhoi Silk, Textile, Century, Pearl, Indian Woollen, Imperial, Toyo Poddar, Bombay Dyeing, Colaba Land, Turkey Dyeing, Khatao Makanji, Hindustan and Bradbury.

IN THE CORONER'S COURT.

The Coroner held an inquest on Monday touching the death of Masudkhan Sardarkhan and Noormohmed Meherally who succumbed to their injuries which they received on Saturday night during the "palkhi" procession. The police evidence showed that the deceased were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital in a precarious condition while Amir Mohmed an eye witness said that he was coming along with other mourners from a funeral. At Curry Road some Hindus shouted "maro, maro" and witness ran away for life. The deceased were assaulted by the Hindu mob. Medical evidence showed that death was due in each case to the fracture of the skull. The jury returned a verdict according to the medical evidence remarking that they were assaulted by some Hindus who are still at large.

TO CONSIDER STRIKE SITUATION

—:o:—

SIR GULAM HUSSAIN TO COME TO BOMBAY

We understand from a reliable source that Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the General Member to the Government of Bombay, and Mr. Ewbank are arriving in Bombay to-night (Tuesday) from Poona in connection with the mill strike situation.

S. I. RAILWAY CONSPIRACY CASE

—:o:—

Prominent Labour Leaders Get 10 Years' R. I. Each

TRICHINOPOLY, April 29.

Fifteen, out of the eighteen accused in the South Indian Railway Conspiracy Case were convicted today by the Session Judge under section 120 B. I.P.C., read with section 126 and 128, Railway Act, and sentenced to ten years' Rigorous Imprisonment each.

Among those convicted were Messrs. Mukundalal Sirkar, Singaravelu Chetty, and Krishnaswami Pillai, president of the labour union. The three who were acquited, were Messrs. Periwanagam Narayanaswami Naidu of Trichy and S. Krishnamachari.—Free Press.